

संसदीय विषयों की विवरणीय

Seventh Series, Vol. XIII; No. 7

Tuesday, February 24, 1981
Phalgun 5, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 5 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 7, Tuesday 24, 1981/Phalguna 5, 1902 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

<i>*Starred Questions Nos. 101 to 103</i>	<i>3—24</i>
---	-------------

Written Answers to Questions :

<i>Starred Questions Nos. 104 to 106 and 108 to 120</i>	<i>24—51</i>
---	--------------

<i>Unstarred Questions Nos. 1001, 1002, 1003 to 1045, 1047 to 1096, 1098 to 1118 and 1120 to 1200</i>	<i>51—249</i>
---	---------------

<i>Re. situation in Gujarat etc.</i>	<i>249—250</i>
--------------------------------------	----------------

<i>Papers Laid on the Table</i>	<i>251—253</i>
---------------------------------	----------------

Matters Under Rule 377 —

<i>(i) Amalgamation of Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre and Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta</i>	<i></i>
--	---------

<i>Dr. Saradish Roy</i>	<i>253</i>
-------------------------	------------

<i>(ii) Dispute between U.P. and Bihar regarding alleged occupation of certain Bihar lands by U.P. farmers</i>	<i></i>
--	---------

<i>Prof. K. K. Tewary</i>	<i>254</i>
---------------------------	------------

<i>(iii) Development of Colochel Port in Tamil Nadu</i>	<i></i>
---	---------

<i>Shri N. Dennis</i>	<i>254</i>
-----------------------	------------

<i>(iv) Development of certain cantonment areas in Himachal Pradesh</i>	<i></i>
---	---------

<i>Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri</i>	<i>254—256</i>
-------------------------------------	----------------

<i>(v) Enhancement of rates and inadequate supply of water and Electricity to farmers</i>	<i></i>
---	---------

<i>Shri Mani Ram Bagri</i>	<i>256—257</i>
----------------------------	----------------

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	257—298,
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	303—366
Shri A. K. Sen	257—262
Shri Amrit Patel	267—281
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	281—287
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	287—298
Shri B.V. Desai	298—299,
Shri Jamilur Rahman	303—304
Shri Zainul Basher	304—308
Shri Ram Jethmalani	309—315
Shri A. C. Das	316—338
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	338—345
Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	345—353
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	353—356
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	356—362
Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	362—366
Statement <i>Re</i> : Law and Order Situation in Gujarat	299—303

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 24, 1981/Phalguna 5, 1902
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, the Gujarat issue should be discussed. We have given notice under rule 388.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 388 के तहत हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है। आप आज क्वेश्चन आवार को स्पैन्ड कीजिए और पहले गुजरात पर चर्चा कराइये।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मान्यवर, गुजरात का मामला बहुत गंभीर है। ऐसी स्थिति में गुजरात की बात सुनना बहुत जरूरी है। हम निवेदन करेंगे कि इस को आप एलांड करें।

अध्यक्ष घोषणा : मैंने आप को लिख कर दिया है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिंसर) : नोटिस देने के बाद मैं आप से चेम्बर में मिला भी हूँ कि नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत इस को लिया जाए। अहमदाबाद और गुजरात का मामला कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है। सारे देश के अन्दर एककी और

सिविल बार फैलाने का एक रास्ता प्रयत्नाया जा रहा है।... (ध्येयधारा)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मनीराम जी, आप का नोटिस आया था लेकिन प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस पर बहस चल रही है और उस में आप इस को उठा सकते हैं।... (ध्येयधारा)...

उस में आप का नाम है और आप सब का नाम है लेकिन उस के लिए मैं ने इजाजत नहीं दी है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्यों?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्योंकि कानून एलांड नहीं करता है। इस बहत प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस पर बहस चल रही है। मुझे पता है कि मामला गंभीर है। आगे भी मैंने कहा है कि आगर देश को जीना है, तो मिल कर जीना है। यह सारी बात सही है लेकिन अब क्योंकि प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस के प्रस्ताव पर बहस चल रही है, आप सारे के सारे अपने भावों की अभिव्यक्ति उस में कर सकते हैं। यह हो सकता है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस (मुजफ्फरपुर) : प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस के साथ इस को मत जोड़िये।
... (ध्येयधारा) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Question 101. **Shri D. P. Yadav.**

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप नियम के अनुसार चलेंगे या नहीं?

... (व्यवस्थापन) ... आप सुन तो लीजिए।
नियम 388 में यह लिखा हूँगा है :-

“कोई सदस्य, अध्यक्ष की सम्मति से, प्रस्ताव कर सकेगा कि सभा के समक्ष किसी खास प्रस्ताव पर किसी नियम का लागू होना निलम्बित कर दिया जाये और यदि प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो जाये तो वह प्रासंगिक नियम उस समय के लिए निलम्बित कर दिया जायेगा।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर 'हो जाये तो'।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : “Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended....”

It says : “with the consent of the Speaker”. Speaker's consent is not given. Mr. Yadav.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record without my permission. That is my standing order.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत बात है, आप बैठिये।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Extraction Project for Farakka and Kahalgaon

*101. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coal extraction project for Farakka and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station has started functioning in Huria, Lalmatai and other coal bearing areas of Rajmahal hills;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and the progress of work done so far;

(c) whether the Minister for Energy has visited this site, recently to see the progress of work; and

(d) what is the total area acquired for the “operation coal extraction” for Farakka and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Rajmahal coal project work has started at Lalmatai for supply of coal to Farakka Super Thermal Power Station. The prospecting work for supply of coal to Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station is in progress.

Rajmahal project was sanctioned by Government on 2nd August, 1980 for an estimated cost of Rs. 87.43 crores to achieve a target production of 5.09 million tonnes by the year 1987-88. Construction of surface infrastructure like, electric supply, water supply, construction of field office etc. is in progress and requisite manpower has also been posted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957, about 1932 acres of land have been notified, for acquisition. Further area will be acquired as and when required.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : We have already allowed it. Then the Discussion on the President's Address is on.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you trying to waste the time of the House?

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर हाउस में क्वोशन आवर नहीं चाहते हैं और इसी तरह से टाइम.....

(व्यवस्थापन) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मैंने पहले भी कह दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing, nothing.

(व्यवस्थापन) **

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You do not give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

**Not recorded.

प्रधान महोदय : यह प्रचला नहीं
मरता ।

There is no question. I have already
given my ruling.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my
legs you are not supposed to speak. Please
sit down. I am also convinced that the
points you want to make can be brought
out in the discussion here.

(Interruptions) **

प्रधान महोदय : मैं कुछ नहीं करने
जा रहा हूँ यह आपका हाउस है, जैसे
मर्जी हो चलाइये ।

(व्यवधान) **

प्रधान महोदय : आपका अकेले का
नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to
do it.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on
record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
On Friday, last week, the Minister of
Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of
State for Home Affairs were very much
concerned about this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : We had allowed it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
We would like to know whether he has
made any concrete proposal for holding
a discussion on this matter. Let us take
the sense of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Even the Minister
had intervened.

I had allowed that thing.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Don't give you Ruling on this now. We
accept your ruling on the question hour.
We do not want to disturb the question hour.

But do not give a final ruling that you will
not allow any discussion at all.
(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : I never say that I
debar any discussion. I had already
allowed it.

श्री गम्भीरसाह बाणशंख : ... **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on
record.

(Interruptions) **

प्रधान महोदय : आप हमको करने
दीजिए । आप बैठ जाइए । बस-बस
ग्रन्थ हो गया । आप बैठ जाइए । अति
सर्वत वर्जयेत ।

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed.
This will not go on record.

(Interruptions) **

प्रधान महोदय : आप उत्तेजित
होकर बात करते हैं । पहले तो आप
प्रेसीडेंट एंड्रेस पर बोलिए ।

(व्यवधान) **

प्रधान महोदय : मैं गम्भीरता से
ले रहा हूँ । आप बैठ जाइये, हम
बात कर लेंगे । बहुत हो गया ।

(व्यवधान) **

प्रधान महोदय : बाद में करेंगे ।
मगर आपको मेरी मजबूरी का पता हो
कि हम को क्या क्या करना है और
कितना समय हमारे पास है तो आप
ऐसे नहीं करेंगे ।

(व्यवधान) **

प्रधान महोदय : आइये बात करेंगे ।

(व्यवधान) **

प्रधान महोदय : कई बफा 388 में
आया है ।

(व्यवधान) **

प्रधान महोदय : मैं गम्भीरता को
समर्पिता हूँ और इसका समाधान भी करूँगा ।

आप बैठ जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : हम करेंगे आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री राम विजयत वासवान : आप 12 बजे इस पर कुछ कहेंगे ?

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : मैं प्राप्तसे सलाह करन्हगा बुला कर के । I will talk to you.

(व्यवधान)

आप मेरी बात नहीं मान रहे हैं तो कैसे आप चलेगा ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You remember the other day when there was a meeting of the party leaders, this matter came up. You yourself expressed concern and the Minister also expressed concern. Will you please call a meeting of the party leaders and have this matter started out?

MR. SPEAKER : Did not I allow it that very day ? कल विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : My suggestion is, that you call a meeting of the party leaders and then let us find some way in which the entire House can express itself on this matter. It is not a call attention issue or an issue on the President's Address debate.

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : आप कुछ तो कहिए अध्यक्ष जी ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You call a meeting of the party leaders and get this matter sorted out. If this House is not concerned about Gujarat then who is ?
... (व्यवधान)

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : आप पहले कह लें कि आप पूरा कह लेंगे तब मैं कहूँगा । जब आप पूरा कह लेंगे तब मैं कहूँगा । देखिए ऐसी बात है कि बात की गम्भीरता को मेरे ब्याल में ध्यान में रखना चाहिए । अगर थोड़ा सा भी किसी के दिमाग में होता है तो यह देश की समस्या का समाधान निकलेगा । और नहीं निकलेगा तो हम सब जो बैठे हैं

निकलेंगे । आप हर एक बात उत्तेजना से करते हैं । मैंने जिस दिन, पहले दिन, विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें डिस्कस हुआ था, लीडस आफ वी मूप्स और पार्टीज के लीडस ये सारे के सारे । हमने पहले दिन ही इसको अलाक दिया था । अब भी मैं इसकी गम्भीरता को समझता हूँ । इस बात को आज भी समझता हूँ कि यह एक घातक कैंसर साबित हो सकता है, देश की सारी की सारी समस्या बिगड़ सकता है । बापू के देश में, उसके अपने प्रदेश में एक ऐसी बूत हो यह जबने वाली नहीं है । आप जिस तरीके से इसके करना चाहते हैं, मैं चाहता था कि आप पूरा-पूरा अपना जोर इस बात पर देते और गवर्नरेट भी रिप्लाई इस एडेंस में आपको देती, उसके बाद कुछ बात रह जाती, आपका मन नहीं भरता तो मैं कल विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में बात कर लूँगा और We shall find a way out. तो सारी बात हो सकती है । (व्यवधान) इस तरह से आप करेंगे सारे के सारे तो इसका कोई श्रद्ध सिद्ध नहीं होगा । आपका भी मन उत्तना ही करता है, जितना उनका करता है, कौन चाहेगा कि देश में आग लगे ? (व्यवधान)

एक मानविय सदृश्य : चाहता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : कौन चाहता है ? (व्यवधान) ऐसा मत करिये, सारे मिल कर इसका समाधान निकालेंगे, तो सारी बातें होंगी । (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास वासवान : सरकार स्वयं क्यों नहीं करती है ?

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : उस दिन मिं मकवाना यहीं थे, उन्होंने इसमें द्विस्तरा लिया था । (व्यवधान) अब हम कल मीटिंग करेंगे, विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग है ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We want no adjournment motion because it is a censure motion. That is why we want to press it.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए, (व्यवधान), मैं बोला हूं, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं, क्यों यहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

यह सारी बातें विचाराधीन हैं। ये रा चैम्बर आपका है, बात करिये सारे भेदभास, पार्टी के लीडर्स कल मेरे पास आयेंगे, हम इसका समाधान निकालेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने पहले दिन आपको कहा था कि इस पर कार्लिंग अटैशन लीजिए।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 लिया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 377 का कोई मोशन होता है? (व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए। आप मेरे पास आकर बात कीजिए। (व्यवधान) मैं खड़ा हूं, फिर आप क्यों खड़े हैं? (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एडजार्नमेंट मोशन के मुकाबले में कार्लिंग अटैशन कोई चीज नहीं है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजार्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता है। आप पहें सारे रूस्त, आप मेरी जगह पर होते तो आप भी वही फैसला देते, जो मैं दे रहा हूं। आप भी नहीं कर सकते थे। लेकिन इसका समाधान निकालेंगे, आप मेरे पास आइए, हम कल देखेंगे। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसमें आने की क्या बात है? (व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो सुनिए कल।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह जवाब कहां दे रहे हैं?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : होंगे (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज आप बयान निकलवा दीजिए।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोल लेंगे तो जवाब देंगे। आप कुछ तो कहिए, बाकी रहेगा तो फिर देखेंगे। (व्यवधान) लीडर्स यहां हैं, समझते क्यों नहीं हैं सारे?

श्री जार्ज कर्नार्डीस : क्यों नहीं आज कर्वैश्वन अबर के बाद बुला लेते हैं?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आप बोलिए, जो कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं और कल उनको जवाब देने दीजिए, फिर देखेंगे, कल हम बात करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज हमको मौका दीजिए बोलने का।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आज बोल तो रहे हैं, प्रेजीडेंट एडेस पर। (व्यवधान) किसे रोका क्यों नहीं बोलते?

श्री जार्ज कर्नार्डीस : इसको उसके साथ बलव मत करिये, प्रध्यक्ष जी।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बात कह नहीं सकते, अपनी चलाते हैं (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप डायरेक्ट कीजिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रध्यक्ष जी, हम चाहते हैं इसका निकाल, आप सरकार से जवाब दिलावाइये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसे उठायेंगे, तभी तो जवाब देंगे।

श्री रसीद मह़ूब : कोई तरीका छोड़ नहीं गया है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission, nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)

श्रम्भक महोदय : आज आप बोलिए। फिर मैं आपसे बात करूँगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you do something about this? Why are you trying to do like this? All the time will be wasted like the (Interruptions). Now, no question.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, an extraordinary situation has arisen in Gujarat. It is because of strained relationship between Mr. Makwana and the Chief Minister, they are at daggers' drawn. (Interruptions). The Government can bring the situation under control. If these two Ministers, one at the Centre and the other the Chief Minister, are brought together by the Prime Minister to put an end to the entire trouble, it will be better. Every day plenty of lives are being knocked out. This is a very serious matter and you, as the Speaker, can use your good offices and ask the Central Government to bring the situation under control.

श्रम्भक महोदय : आपने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी कि मैंने क्या कहा है। हम सब बैठेंगे और इस बारे में बात करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस समस्या को हाइलाइट करें। फिर मैं आपका समाधान करूँगा। गवर्नरेट की तरफ से कल जवाब दिया जायेगा। क्या गुजरात का जिक नहीं किया गया है?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This is a very extraordinary situation. There young people are dying every day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : My point is that the situation in Gujarat calls for some kind of unanimity in this House.

श्रम्भक महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल यही चाहता हूँ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, the President's Address is an issue on which there will be no unanimity. We are at daggers' drawn.

MR. SPEAKER : On this point there will be.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : No, Sir. As my hon. friend pointed out, the issue is one of a fight between the Chief Minister and the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The government has got to take some initiative.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : Because of that situation, there is conflagration in Gujarat and people are dying and there is a class and caste war.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : It should be nipped in the bud.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Government must take initiative in this.

श्रम्भक महोदय : आप काम चलने दीजिए। हम बैठेंगे।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Therefore, you call a meeting of the leaders of all the parties.

श्रम्भक महोदय : कल मीटिंग हो रही है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस : आप आज मीटिंग बुलाइए। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि

You call a meeting of all the parties and get the issue sorted out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

श्रम्भक महोदय : इस तरह से धींगमृष्टी से काम नहीं चलेगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is not at all that the Opposition are trying to be uncooperative. In fact there is a rule and if we use that rule, you will be forced to give us time and it is the rule of moving a No-confidence motion. Fifty Members giving it to you, you have to give us time.

But we do not want the House to stop working. We want the time fixed for it because this is an issue on which the whole country wants to know what the Parliament is thinking and we are the custodians as far as the Harijans are concerned. So, I want you to give it a priority. I know you are keen on discussion.....

प्रधान मंत्री : मैंने यही कहा है कि पहले आप इस पर बहस कर लीजिए। अगर बात नहीं बनती है, तो मैं आपकी बात सुनूँगा।

(Interruptions)

MR. Speaker : More than half-an-hour has passed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to make one suggestion.

He has made a very constructive suggestion. He suggested that after 12 O'Clock or now you can actually direct the government to make a statement. In the President's Address there is no reference to the situation in Gujarat at all. I would request you that you can ask the Government to make a statement. In the past you had done that. I am quoting your own precedent. You have sometimes directed the Treasury Benches to come out with the statement on sensitive subjects so that tension can be relieved.

(Interruptions)

प्रधान मंत्री : परसों बैठे थे तो आप ने कहा था न?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete my submission in half a minute.

You yourself just now said it is a very important issue. It concerns both sides of the House. It concerns the entire country. Therefore, you can ask the Treasury Benches to come out with some statement on the situation in Gujarat and what step being taken to see that the tension is relieved. I think if that is done, after the opposition Members.....

(Interruptions)

प्रधान मंत्री : मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता था। मैंने बार बार कहा है कि कल हम विज्ञानेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग कर रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)

प्रधान मंत्री : चालीस मिनट चाहा हो गए।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not come and talk to me.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever there is a serious railway accident, *suo motu* statement is made by the Railway Minister. When even there is any important development in External affairs, *suo motu* statement by the External Affairs Ministers is made. This is a concern of both the sides of the House. Let the Home Minister make a statement clarifying the position in Gujarat and what are being taken to see that the tension is relieved. If that is done, the tension can be relieved. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMANARAIN SINGH) : Let me consult the Home Minister. I will let you know in zero hour.

11.40 hrs.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : The extraction of coal is directly related to the supply of coal to the Super Thermal Power Station at Kahaigaon. last week, the hon. Minister had said that the techno-economic appraisal for the Kahaigaon Super Thermal Power Station has not been completed even after four months and, since the supply of Coal is linked with the techno-economic appraisal, I would like to know specifically, the date by which the techno-economic appraisal for the Kahaigaon Power Station is going to be completed, so that the extraction of coal may run according to schedule.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : We are expecting that the first unit of the Kahaigaon Power Station will come into commission and will start its operation by 1986-87 and very shortly the work is going to start. Only the C.E.A has to clear it. Within two or three months, the whole exercise will be over.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : It is a vague answer. I want to know specifically when the techno-economic appraisal will be completed.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I can not give an exact date. When I have said, two or three months, it means, very shortly.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Since the Lalmatia area will be needing a huge quantity of water, not one or two cusecs but thousands of cusecs, what action has the Government initiated for procuring water, whether it is river water or underground water, and what is the system of supply of water for this project?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The water problem is being examined and that is the reason why there is a slight delay. Otherwise, it would have been cleared by now.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The water problem is a very important problem.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : It is being examined.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : You have already started the work in Lalmatia area. Without solving the water problem. How have you started the work?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The hon. Member should be clear in his mind that when we start a mine, the actual mine commissioning starts three or four years later. We are sorting out the problems. There is no such insurmountable problem that we cannot sort out. I only say that it is being examined and it is being sorted out.

श्रीमती कृष्ण साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि वरीनी और मुजफ्फरपुर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में रसमहल से कोयला सप्लाई होना है तो उस कोयले के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के लिए क्या इन्होंने रेल मंत्रालय से विचार-विमर्श किया है कि किस तरह से रेल की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी ताकि ललमटिया से कहलगांव और वरीनी मुजफ्फरपुर में कोयले की सप्लाई की जा सके? दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने कोयले की सप्लाई की जाएगी? (अध्यक्षान) वरीनी मुजफ्फरपुर में कितने कोयले की सप्लाई होगी और दूसरी बात यह कि उसका ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कैसे होगा—यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : So far as the Rajmahal mines are concerned, basically, the Rajmahal mines are meant

for Farakka and Kshalgao. So far as Barauni is concerned, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will give the information.

श्री रामेन्द्र प्रसाद शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि इस प्रश्न की गम्भीरता का उन्हें भान नहीं है। आप देखेंगे, इसीलिए उन्होंने कब्ज़ाबल जवाब दिया है। ललमटिया की तो बात की है, लेकिन प्रश्न के एक पार्ट में हुररों को बात कही गई है, जिसके बारे में उन्होंने जिक्र तक नहीं किया है। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस संदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूँ कि विहार में किसनी विजली की जलरत है और क्या मंत्री जी ये बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उसको किसनी विजली मिल पाती है? विहार एक ऐसा बदकिस्मत प्रदेश है, जहां पर प्रति-व्यक्ति कम से कम विजली मिलती है। क्या मंत्री जी यह भी देखेंगे कि वहां के जो पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स हों, उसको प्रायो-रिटी दी जाए, और उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने कहा था कि है कि विहार में विजली का संकट है, लेकिन कोशिश की जा रही है कि विहार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा विजली दी जाए और यह उम्मीद की जा रही है कि अगले ४-५ साल मालौं में विहार की जो विजली की प्रेर्जेट करेंसिटी है, उसको थी-टाइम्स ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाए। यह जो डबलपर्मेट है, उसमें विहार को सब से ज्यादा परसेटेज दिया जाएगा।

श्री रामेन्द्र शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहलगांव थर्मल पावर के लिए किसानों से कुल किसनी जमीन पर्जित की गई है और क्या किसानों को जो मुआवजा मिलना था, वह पूरा का पूरा मिल गया है? मगर मिला है, तो किस रेट में

और अबर ग्रामी तक आकी है, तो सरकार पूरा चुक्ता कर तक कर देना चाहती है ?

श्री विजय भाज्जन : जहां तक कहलगांव पावर स्टेशन का ताल्लुक है, वहां भी जमीन का एक्सोजिशन शुरू नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक राजमहल के माइन का सबाल है, वहां पर एक्सोजिशन शुरू हो गया है और सरकार की पॉलिसी है कि उनको मार्केट बैल्यू दी जाएगी और जिन जमीदारों या किसानों से हम जमीन एक्वायर करेंगे, कोशिश की जाएगी कि उनको कोल-माइन में नौकरी भी दी जाए।

भू-तापीय ऊर्जा पर आधारित तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना

* 102. श्री बौलत राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सोवियत रूस में स्टैंवरोपोल क्षेत्र में भू-तापीय ऊर्जा की सहायता से 10,000 कि० वाट क्षमता वाले एक तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है और टर्बाइन को चलाने के लिए 4-5 किलोमीटर की गहराई पर 170° - 180° सेंटीग्रेड उच्च दाब वाली गर्म पानी की भाष्य का प्रयोग किया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार का परीक्षण भारत में भी करने की कोई योजना है और क्या इसके लिए भारत में काफी क्षमता उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) विद्युत उत्पादन का किस पद्धति पर अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० श्री० ए० गवी शाम चौहारी) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रखा जाता है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Setting up a thermal power station based on Geo-Thermal Energy

(a) : No, Sir. The Government have no information about the setting of a geo-thermal project in Stavropol area of Soviet Russia.

(b) & (c). Keeping in view the presently assessed geo-thermal potential, two pilot investigation projects in the Parbati and Puga Valleys to make a detailed assessment of geo-thermal potential, are under implementation in this country. From the present indications of geo-thermal potential in the Parbati Valley, there does not seem to be potential for generating electric power because of the comparatively lower temperature of the geo-thermal steam. The investigation in the Puga Valley have not reached the stage to assess the potential in a reliable manner. The research and development efforts in geo-thermal prospecting and development are also being directed to utilise the heat energy for other purposes like cold storage plants and other industrial applications. Further, investigations for geo-thermal energy are also being directed to locate promising hydro-therm reservoirs which may have a future potential for power generation.

श्री बौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आश्चर्य है कि मैंने अपने प्रश्न के 'क' में पूछा है कि रूस में स्टैंवरोपोल क्षेत्र में भू-तापीय ऊर्जा के लिए एक बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट लगा रहे हैं, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जानकारी है ? यदि नहीं है, तो यह प्रश्न जाने के बाद जानकारी की जा सकती थी। लेकिन इन्होंने इसका उत्तर न में दिया है। दूसरे पार्ट में मैंने पूछा है कि क्या इसके लिए भारत में काफी क्षमता उपलब्ध है ? लेकिन उसका कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। तीसरे पार्ट "ग" में मैंने पूछा है कि विद्युत उत्पादन का किस पद्धति पर अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ? इस सम्बन्ध में भी बोडी सी बात कही गई है ?

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत के अन्वर भू-तापीय विद्युत उत्पादन की विज्ञेय क्षमता है, इसको क्या सरकार स्वीकार करती है? और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या जानकारी की गई है? जो दो परियोजनाएं आपने प्रारम्भ की हैं, उनमें आपने कह दिया कि वहां क्षमता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि उन दो के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों पर क्या क्षमता है?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मैंने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें मैंने कहा है कि पार्वती और पूगा वैली, दोनों में इन्वेस्टीगेशन चले हुए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हमें पार्वती वैली में कुछ नहीं मिला में है, जिससे यह कहा जा सके, वहां पर बिजली पैदा हो सकती है। पूगा वैली जो कि कश्मीर में है, वहां पर अभी तक इन्वेस्टीगेशन जारी है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कन्कीट रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आई है। जहां तक बाकी एरियाज का ताल्लुक है, जी० एस० आई० और भी कई इलाकों में कोशिश कर रहा है जैसे व्यास वैली हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, अलखनन्दा य० पी० में है, सोना वैली हरियाणा में है और वैस्ट कोस्ट महाराष्ट्र में है। इन सब जगहों पर कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कहां से कुछ मिल जाए जिस से बिजली पैदा कर सकें लेकिन अभी तक कोई संतोषजनक एविंडेंस हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

श्री बौद्धतराम सारण : मैंने यह पूछा था कि विद्युत उत्पादन का किस पद्धति पर अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है, जिस से विद्युत उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में नई उर्जा उपलब्ध हो और किन किन क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य चालू है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जहां तक नई सेंज आफ़ इनर्जी का ताल्लुक है, हम तोशिश कर रहे हैं कि टाइडल बेब्ज से बिजली पैदा कर सकें, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि बायो-गैस से बिजली और प्लांट दोनों

पैदा कर सकें लेकिन वहां तक अगले पांच साल सालों का समावाल है, हमें रिसर्च करना पड़ेगा जिनी और कोयसे पर बिजली पैदा करने के लिए। टाइडल पावर के लिए, हमने कांस से बातचीत मुर्छा की है। सोलर इनर्जी का जहां तक सवाल है उस के लिए सोलर कमीशन भी बनाया जा रहा है।

श्री बौद्धतराम सारण : कोई नई खोज की है, मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान...) विक्कुल नई खोज के बारे में मैंने प्रश्न पूछा है हाइडल पावर पहले से चालू है, तापीय बिजली पहले से चालू है। नई खोज के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : टाइडल पावर एक नई सोसां है। बायो-गैस और सोलर इनर्जी के बारे में मैं पहले बता चुका हूँ। मेरी तीनों नई हैं लेकिन अगले पांच, सात साल तक हमें हाइडल और थर्मल पावर पर निर्भर रहना पड़गा।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : According to many experts, the hot water springs in the Manikaran area of Parvati Valley in Himachal holds good prospects for production of electricity by geo-thermal power. I want to know whether Government have taken steps to investigate this.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I have, in my main answer, already said that, in the Parbati Valley, we are doing the investigation; we have already spent over a crore of rupees, but so far no evidence has come to show the potential for generating electric power.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : In the Puga Valley where explorations for geo-thermal power were carried out a couple of years back, according to my information those investigations were completed and the expert reports have said that one Megawatt from each hole is possible. But the hon. Minister says that the investigation is still going on. Which one is correct?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : So far as the Puga Valley in Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, is concerned, we have already spent about Rs. 5 lakhs, and the total amount sanctioned so far is about Rs. 1 crore. Sufficient evidence has not come to show that it can be commercially exploited for power generation.

Violation of Company Laws by Companies of Dalmia Group
+

*103. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies owned by Dalmia Group are violating Company Law regulations in the matter of submission of company balance sheets within a statutory defined period after the end of the financial year and if so, particulars of such companies;

(b) action taken by Government against this group of companies; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). In the case of M/s Orissa Cement Ltd., additional (compounding) fee for the delay in submission of balance sheet for the year ended 31-12-74 was levied. In the remaining cases the delays were marginal and hence condoned.

Statement

12 Companies belonging to the Dalmia group committed defaults in the matter of submission of Balance sheets within the statutory period. Details are furnished as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Financial year	Due date	Date of filing	Delay	Action taken
1	Raghav Trading & Investment Company Pvt. Ltd.	30-6-74	16-12-74	19-12-74	3 days	Condoned
2	Puneet Trading & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30-6-74	16-12-74	19-12-74	3 days	Condoned
3	Archana Trading & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30-6-74	16-12-74	19-12-74	3 days	Condoned
4	Abhishek Trading & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30-6-74	15-12-74	19-12-74	4 days	Condoned
5	Alphra Trading & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30-6-74	15-12-74	19-12-74	4 days	Condoned
6	Anuraga Trading & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30-6-74	15-12-74	19-12-74	4 days	Condoned
7	Kavita Trading & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	30-6-74	15-12-74	19-12-74	4 days	Condoned
8	Orissa Cement Ltd.	31-12-74	31-7-75	30-10-76	About 1 year 3 months.	Additional fee of Rs. 60/- paid
9	Uttakal Investment Ltd.	30-6-75	27-1-76	16-2-76	20 days	Condoned
10	Cede Investment Ltd.	31-10-75	12-2-76	16-2-76	4 days	Condoned
11	Shri Rangam Investment Co. Ltd.	30-9-76	30-4-77	30-5-77	1 month.	Condoned
12	Chitrawa Investments Ltd.	31-5-79	14-2-80	21-2-80	7 days	Condoned
		31-5-80	25-10-80	3-11-80	9 days	Condoned

SHRI H. N. GOWDA : Sir, as per the statement, such one of the companies has committed the default during only one financial years 1974. May I take it that after 1974, there is no default case in respect of each of the companies?

There are other companies also, namely, Dalmia Jain Airways Edward Keventers Ltd. and Dalmia Cement Factory. But, in the statement there is no mention made. I would like to know whether these companies are regularly submitting the balance sheets. If not, what are the reasons for that? What action do the Government propose to take against them?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Well, Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know if there were no defaults committed after 1974. As revealed from the statement if the hon. Member is pleased to look at it, Serial Numbers 9 to 12 are the four cases where the violations had been effected after 1974 also. The violation is as late as in 1976, 1977 and 1980. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the violations were only up to 1974 and thereafter violations had been effected. Here the question is with reference to the filing of the balance sheets after the due date. Whichever companies have violated, I have given in the list the names of the companies. The companies which are not mentioned are the companies which have not violated.

SHRI H. N. GOWDA : Is it not a fact that the companies which I have mentioned are under liquidation? They have not even paid the wages of the workers and they have thrown out all the workers. Because of the active connivance of the officers and the government with which they were floating the companies, they were missing and misappropriating the funds and because of that, the values of the assets of the companies were on the decrease but the personal assets of the Dalmias were on the increase. So, the allegation is that because of misappropriation and misuse of funds, these companies went into liquidation. Hence, I would like to have a categorical reply from the Minister. I want to know whether he is going to institute an enquiry to look into the entire affairs concerning Dalmias?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : No, Sir. Actually, I may bring to the notice of this honourable House that we had instituted enquiries within the meaning of Section 209A with reference to six companies namely Dalmia Agencies (Private) Ltd., Hari Brothers (Private) Ltd., Hind Services Ltd., Goan Brothers, (Kanpur) Private Ltd., Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd. and Orissa Cement Ltd. These were the only companies which came within the purview of Section 209A

where the Department itself took up the inspection. Now, some of the companies referred to by him as having gone into liquidation. I must say that it is beyond my knowledge. I do not know whether they have gone into voluntary liquidation or they have gone into the winding up proceedings before the Court. The question is limited to the balance sheets. If he wants that I should give the details about the liquidation of these companies, he will have to give a separate question.

SHRI H. N. GOWDA : What is the fun of getting the balance sheets if you do not see whether they reveal the liquidation, their assets and liabilities and so on.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Sir, the hon. Minister has accepted the position that at least one default had been committed. I would like to know what action followed on the default committed?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Which companies?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : You were talking about the default committed by the Dalmia Companies. We are of the opinion that these companies are suffering from losses. But, since you have taken the stand that one default had been committed, I want to know what action followed after this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sorry. I have given the statement. In the statement it is clear that there are 12 companies which have committed the default, in submitting the balance sheets beyond the requisite time under law. I said that in so far as the eleven companies are concerned, the delay was marginal. Therefore the Registrar of Companies felt that since the delay with reference to these companies was marginal he condoned the delay. In respect of a company where the delay was more than a year, there was an additional penalty that was levied to the extent of Rs. 60/- This is what I have said. This is the position which I have explained in the answer itself.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Energy Policy

*104. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :**
SHRI A.T. PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are main features of the National Energy Policy of the Government of India;

(b) how far the policy has been implemented by the States/Union Territories and the Centre or so far;

(c) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States in this regard; and

(d) keeping in view the growing demand and shortage of energy, the schemes and projects undertaken by his Ministry and and the States since the approval and acceptance of the Energy Policy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (d). The main features of the National Energy Policy of the Government of India are as follows :—

- (1) Accelerated development of indigenous conventional sources of energy.
- (2) Development of new and renewable energy sources.
- (3) Restricting consumption of oil to the extent possible.
- (4) Promoting the conservation of energy by increasing the efficiency of its utilisation.

The implementation of programmes in line with the National Energy Policy of the Government is being monitored on a regular basis by a Cabinet Committee on Energy headed by the Prime Minister and supported by a Committee of Secretaries. Guide-lines have been issued to the various departments/Ministries connected with the field of energy for formulating and implementing of programmes in line with the Energy Policy.

Specific programmes and projects for meeting the projected energy demand and for development of new sources of energy have been incorporated in the Sixth Plan proposals which have been finalised. These proposals have been drawn up in consultation with the various concerned Departments/Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments and have been approved by the National Development Council.

The out-put of conventional energy sources at the end of the Sixth Plan period anticipated as compared to the levels

reached at the beginning of the Plan are given in the table below:—

	1979-80	1984-85
Electricity (billion kwh)	112	191
Coal (Million tonnes)	104	165
Lignite (Million Tonnes)	3	8
Crude Petroleum (Million Tonnes)	11.8	21.6

In order to meet this targetted objective, outlays in the Sixth Plan have been provided for various sectors. In the case of power development a major portion of the outlay will be implemented through the State Governments and State Electricity Boards. The outlays provided for the various energy related sectors are as given in the table:—

	Rs. in crores
Power	19,265
New and Renewable sources of energy	100
Petroleum	4,300
Coal	2,870

*Out of this outlay Rs. 14,294 crores will be in the State sector and Rs. 247.00 crores will be for Union Territories.

केन्द्र के पास लम्बित उत्तर प्रदेश
की विजली योजनाएँ

* 105. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :
श्री विरंगी लाल शर्मा :

क्या झज्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) केन्द्र के पास लम्बित पड़ी हुई उत्तर प्रदेश की विजली योजनाओं की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) एवं तक मंजूर की गई योजनाओं की संख्या क्या है;

(ब) लम्बित योजनाओं की मंजूरी व देने के तथा कारण हैं; और

(ब) ये योजनाएं कब तक मंजूर किए जाने की संभावना हैं?

उत्तर मंत्री (जो १० बी० १० गती बाल चौकटी): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की निम्नलिखित विष्वृत परियोजनाएं केन्द्रीय विष्वृत प्राधिकरण में तकनीकी प्राधिक मूल्यांकन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं:—

जल विष्वृत	प्रतिष्ठापित कमता (मेगावाट)	
बाला	81	
किलोअ० बांध बहूद्देशीय परियोजना	600	
बोहरी नाम बाला	282	
ताप विष्वृत		
अनपारा "ब"	1000	
अनपारा "ग"	1500	
बोहरी बाट	420	
रोसा	620	
परीष्ठा विस्तार	420	
बचाहरपुर	630	

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय विष्वृत प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई पाला मानेरी जल विष्वृत परियोजना (3×47.5 मेगावाट) के लिए निवेश निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ब) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिष्ठापित सत्कादन कमता 3376 मेगावाट है। इस में 2192 मेगावाट जल विष्वृत कमता नामित है। अन्य स्वीकृत तथा निर्माणीय स्तरों उत्तरन्दा-१ में भी मर्हे हैं।

(ग) तकनीकी-प्राधिक स्वीकृति के लिए एडी स्टीमों की बत्तेमान स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:—

जारा अम्ब विष्वृत परियोजना तथा किलोअ० बांध बहूद्देशीय परियोजना

इस स्तरीम में अन्तर्राजीय पहलू निहित है जिनका अभी समाप्तान किया जाना है।

बोहरी नाम पाला : स्तरीम की जांच कर ली गई है तथा स्पष्टीकरणों की राज्य प्राधिकारियों से प्रतीक्षा है।

अनपारा "ब"

अनपारा "ग"

बचाहरपुर

उपरोक्त तीन ताप विष्वृत परियोजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित समद्यावधि में कोयला लिक अभी स्थापित नहीं हुए हैं।

बोहरी बाट

राज्य प्राधिकारियों से कुछ तकनीकी प्राधिक अध्ययन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है जिनकी प्रतीक्षा है।

रोसा

परीष्ठा विस्तार

1988-89 की समय-प्रबन्धि में परीक्षा या रोसा में 210—1210 मेगावाट की दो यूनिटों के लिए कोयले की उत्पन्न सम्भता की पुष्टि हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राधिकारियों ने रोसा को उच्च प्राधिकरण के लिए इच्छा जाहिर की है। राज्य प्राधिकारियों को कुछ स्पष्टीकरण नेज़ने के लिए अनुरोध किया है जिनकी प्रतीक्षा है।

(घ) अब अन्तर्राजीय पहलूओं का समाप्तान हो जावेगा, इसेकिए हमारीविधि में जीवसत्ता विकास स्थापित हो जावेगी

तबा अपेक्षित स्पष्टीकरण राज्य प्रश्निकारियों से प्राप्त हो जायेंगे तब वे परि-

योजनाएं तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगी।

उपायक्रम-I

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वीकृत तबा निर्माणाधीन विद्युत उत्पादन स्थीरों की सूची

स्थीर का नाम	कुल प्रति-ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	अवधि के दौरान लाभ	
		1980-85 (मेगावाट)	1985-90 (मेगावाट)
1. अृषिकेश हरिद्वार (३० वि०)	144	72	—
2. यमुना-II बादरी (३० वि०)	120	120	—
3. मानेरी-I (३० वि०)	90	90	—
4. विष्णु प्रयाग (३० वि०)	262	—	262
5. तेहरी (३० वि०)	1000	—	500
6. मानेरी-II (३० वि०)	156	—	156
7. शोबरा विस्तार (३० वि०)	400	400	—
8. परीष्ठा (३० वि०)	220	220	—
9. मनपारा "क" (३० वि०)	630	630	—
10. टान्डा (३० वि०)	440	440	—
11. ऊंचाहार (३० वि०)	420	—	420
जोड़	3882	1972	1338

High powered Committee to study trend of Power generation by D.V.C.

*106. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee to study the trend of power generation by DVC was appointed by the Centre;

(b) whether the committee has submitted a report;

(c) if so, what are main features thereof; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to implement the findings of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d). A number of teams drawn from the Central Electricity Authority, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, National Thermal Power

Corporation and Consultants including those from the British Electricity International have been deputed to DVC Power Stations from time to time to study the trend of power generation. The most recent teams comprised of experts from Central Electricity Authority and National Thermal Power Corporation and another team of experts from the British Electricity International both sent in June, 1980.

All these teams have submitted their reports. The main reasons for the unsatisfactory performance of the DVC Power Stations have been categorised as (a) technical and (b) problems relating to labour and industrial relations.

Amongst the technical problems, the non-cleaning of boilers and tubes over a long period, water Chemistry, inadequate attention to instrumentation and control, inadequate availability of demineralised water and coal handling facilities, excess air leakage in the furnace

regime, inoperation of HP Heaters leading to poor thermal efficiency, low condenser vacuum and non-availability of spare parts have been identified. In addition it was recognised that there is a need for augmenting of the WT (Water Treatment) Plant, augmenting of coal handling facilities, improvement of cooling water supplies and improvement and up-gradation of water treatment plant laboratories and other on-line instruments.

Amongst the non-technical causes, problems of industrial relations and indiscipline have been identified.

Amongst the steps proposed to be taken to implement the findings of the Committees, a time-bound action programme for plant betterment of the thermal units of DVC has been drawn up by DVC and is now under implementation. With these efforts, which have already started showing results, it is hoped to raise generation from the thermal stations to 650 MW on a sustained basis in the near future. Time bound action plans for rehabilitation of plant and machinery and vigorous monitoring of implementation, have been formulated. Steps for improving discipline and enforcing accountability, have been initiated. The grievances redressal machinery has been activated and a number of welfare measures have also been introduced.

प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज लोगों की गैस कनेक्शन का आवंटन

* 108. आमार्य भगवान देव : श्री सुभाष यादव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उद्योग भंडी नियन्त्रित जानकारी दर्शने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या उन्होंने पिछले सब के दौरान यह आमार्यासन दिया था कि प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन देने का कार्य 1 जनवरी, 1981 से शुरू किया जाएगा ;

(ब) यदि हो, तो 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज लोगों को यह तक दिए गए गैस कनेक्शन की संख्या क्या है तथा प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज

कितने और लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन दिया जाना चाही है ; और

(ग) इन लोगों को राज्यवाद किस समय तक गैस कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उद्योग भंडी (श्री प्रकाश बन्द देशी) : (क) पहले यह बताया गया था कि प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को गैस कनेक्शन 1981 के आरम्भ से दिये जायेंगे।

(ब) अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों के लिए 50,000 नये गैस कनेक्शन दिये जायें। मार्च, 1981 से करीब एक लाख नये कनेक्शन दिये जाने की संभावना है और मार्च, 1982 तक करीब 12 लाख नये शाहकों (उपभोक्ताओं) के नाम दर्ज किये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) सारे देश में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस वितरकों की प्रतीक्षा सूचियों पर इस समय करीब 37 लाख व्यक्ति दर्ज हैं। इन सूचियों पर दर्ज व्यक्तियों को चरणबद्ध रूप से गैस कनेक्शन दिये जाने की आशा है।

“गांधी” फ़िल्म पर व्यवहार

* 109. श्री दयाराम शरद्य : क्या सूचना और व्रसारण भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या किसी विदेशी कम्पनी द्वारा भारत में “गांधी” नामक फ़िल्म बनाई जा रही है ; यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी का क्या नाम है ;

(ब) इस फ़िल्म के लिए कौन-कौन से केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय सहयोग कर रहे हैं तथा किस रूप में ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा वे जा रही सुविधायों के अन्तर्गत व्यवहार की

आति पूर्णि इस कम्पनी द्वारा की जाएगी ; बदि हो, तो तत्संबंधी राशि कितनी है ; और

(घ) इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने में सरकार को कितना व्यय बहन करना पड़ेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त काठे) : (क) जी, हां। "गांधी" नामक फिल्म राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के सहयोग से मैसर्स इण्डो ब्रिटिश फिल्म्स लिंग नामक एक विदेशी कम्पनी द्वारा बनाई जा रही है।

(ख) फिल्म के निर्माण में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय तथा रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा सहयोग दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय फिल्म के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम जो फिल्म का सह-निर्माता है, नामक एजेंसी के माध्यम से 6 करोड़

रुपये से कुछ प्रतिक की विशीय सहायता दे रहा है। रक्षा मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्रालय उपकरण और जन-संचित उपलब्ध कर रहे हैं जिन पर कम्पनी 30 लाख रुपये और 25 लाख रुपये खर्च होने की संभावना है। इन मंत्रालयों को भुगतान निर्माता कम्पनी द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विद्युत का उत्पादन और उत्पादन मांग

* 110. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह जानकारी दर्शने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में विद्युत का राज्यवार उत्पादन तथा मांग क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बौ० ए० मनो द्वारा चौधरी) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

1980-81 (अप्रैल, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा की सकल वार्षिकता ।

(प्रांकड़े मिलियन
यूनिट में)

उत्तरी लेन्ड

चंडीगढ़	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	202
दिल्ली	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2448
हरियाणा	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3405
हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	269
जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	786
पंजाब	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5177

प्राक्तन विलियन पूर्निट में

राजस्थान	3713
उत्तर प्रदेश	12210
नेशनल फर्टीलाइजर कंस्टरी	722
सलाल और (निर्माण की प्रावधानकरण)	30
जोड़	28912

परिचयी क्षेत्र

गुजरात	8051
मध्य प्रदेश	6177
महाराष्ट्र	17698
गोवा	357
जोड़	32283

हाईवे क्षेत्र

प्रांध्र प्रदेश	6662
कर्नाटक	7353
केरल	2797
तमिल नाडू	9786
जोड़	26018

पूर्वी क्षेत्र

बिहार	3273
दामोदर घाटी निगम	4846
उडीसा	2788
परिचम बंगाल	5840
सिन्धिकम	24
जोड़	16771
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	968
जोड़ प्रदिल भार	104952

विवरण--II

सकल ऊर्जा उत्पादन का शेगो-वार, राज्यालय द्वारा 1980-81 : अप्रैल, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981

क्रम सं०	राज्य/प्रणाली	उत्पादन की किस्म	विद्युत उत्पादन* (मिलियन यूनिट्स में) अप्रैल, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक
1	2	3	4
I. उत्तरी क्षेत्र जोड़			
1	भारती प्रदेश बोर्ड	जल विद्युत	4979
2	व्यास निर्माण बोर्ड	जल विद्युत	3361
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	जल विद्युत	193
4	जम्मू और कश्मीर	ताप विद्युत जल विद्युत जोड़	691 607
5	दिल्ली	ताप विद्युत	3054
6	हरियाणा	ताप विद्युत	834
7	पंजाब	ताप विद्युत जल विद्युत जोड़	1218 482 1700
8	राजस्थान	न्यूक्लीय जल विद्युत जोड़	953 589 1542
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	ताप विद्युत जल विद्युत जोड़	6266 2837 9103
II पश्चिमी क्षेत्र जोड़			
1	गुजरात	ताप विद्युत जल विद्युत जोड़	6819 802 7621

* इसमें ग्रामिन जनवरी, 1981 के आंकड़े वास्तविक तथा निर्भारित उत्पादन पर आधारित हैं

1

2

3

4

2 मध्य प्रदेश

ताप विद्युत

5104

जल विद्युत

249

जोड़

5353

3 महाराष्ट्र

ताप विद्युत

9259

न्यूक्लीय

1594

न्यूक्लीय सहित ताप-

विद्युत

10853

जल विद्युत

5431

जोड़

16284

III. दक्षिण क्षेत्र जोड़

24414

1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश

ताप विद्युत

2717

जल विद्युत

3380

जोड़

6097

2 कर्नाटक

जल विद्युत

5200

3 केरल

जल विद्युत

4370

4 तमिल नाडू

ताप विद्युत

4398

जल विद्युत

4349

जोड़

8747

IV. पूर्वी क्षेत्र जोड़

12292

1 बिहार

ताप विद्युत

1726

जल विद्युत

131

जोड़

1857

2 दामोदर धाटी निगम

ताप विद्युत

3230

जल विद्युत

311

जोड़

3541

3 उड़ीसा

ताप विद्युत

605

जल विद्युत

1803

जोड़

2408

4 पश्चिम बंगाल

ताप विद्युत

4450

जल विद्युत

25

जोड़

4475

5 सिक्किम

जल विद्युत

11

V. उत्तर -पूर्वी क्षेत्र जोड़ :

696

VI. अखिल भारत

जोड़

92033

Raising of price of coal

*111. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is fact that a proposal is under consideration of the Government to raise the price of coal in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY)

(a) & (b) Average pit-head prices of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. have recently been fixed by the Government at Rs. 128.02 and Rs. 136.85 per tonne respectively with effect from 14th February, 1981.

Guidelines for functioning of Broadcasting Media

*112. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present guidelines with regard to the functioning of broadcasting media are issued from time to time ;

(b) if so, whether with the growth of the broadcasting media in the country, Government have considered the question of formulating a clear out national communication policy to make its role more useful ;

(c) if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if answer to (b) is in negative, whether Government would consider the desirability of formulating such a policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) & (d) The Sixth Plan document embodies the basic elements of our communication policy and lays down the relative priorities and expansion targets for various media units under the Government. Besides, the Government have recently constituted an Advisory Committee

to advise this Ministry from time to time on various issues relating to policies and programmes of the media units under its administrative control.

Self-sufficiency in Fertilizers

*113. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers to meet its demand in the country ;

(b) if not, whether any statement was made by him that India will be self-sufficient in the prouction of fertilizers during this year ;

(c) if so, what efforts are being made in this regard ;

(d) what is the plant-wise augmentation programme ; and

(e) what is the quantum of import of fertilizers and how it is proposed to be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) No, Sir. The indigenous production of Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is at present inadequate to meet the demand. Potassic fertilizers are not produced in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps are being taken to optimise production in the plants in operation by augmentation of supply of feedstock and inputs removal of inbuilt constraints by plant improvement programmes and debottlenecking schemes, and installation of captive power generation facilities.

(e) The import of fertilizers in 1980-81 is estimated to be about 15.17 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 4.58 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 7.82 lakh tonnes of Potash (K_2O).

The percentage gap between demand and production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is expected to be reduced significantly with the implementation of the projects already on hand and those to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

Reasons for not giving permission to speak on Radio by Chief Minister, Kerala

*114. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission was not given to the Chief Minister of Kerala to speak on radio on the occasion of anniversary of the State Government ; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons that prompted the Ministry for denying permission to the Chief Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) & (b). The question of permission having been refused does not arise as the Chief Minister are always welcome to broadcast.

The Kerala Chief Minister had requested the Station Director, Trivandrum, through the Kerala State Director of Public Relations that he would like to broadcast on the anniversary of his Government on 24th January, 1981 to be followed by broadcasts by six Cabinet colleagues during the week. Normally, such requests are dealt with at the level of the Stations. However in view of the request that six Cabinet colleagues of the Chief Minister would also broadcast on the anniversary, the matter was referred to the Headquarters. While the general questions was still under consideration, D.G., A.I.R. was asked to communicate to the Chief Minister that he was welcome to come and broadcast. Unfortunately, there was some delay in doing so.

Action has been taken to ensure that such delays do not recur. DG, A.I.R., have also reiterated their earlier instruction to All India Radio stations that Chief Ministers are always welcome to broadcast.

Re-organisation of Nationalised Coal Industry

*115. **SHRI CHITTA BASU**
SHRI B.V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for structural re-organisation of the nationalised coal Industry ;

(b) if so, details of the proposal ; and

(c) by when, it is likely to be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. CHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY)

(a) to (c). The question of reorganisation of the nationalised coal industry which is under consideration of government is likely to be finalized shortly.

Shortfall in Import of Newsprint

*116. **SHRI K. MALLANNA** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been shortfalls in the newsprint arrivals from abroad during April-November, last year;

(b) whether price of some of the leading newspapers has gone high and high of them have drastically cut down the number of pages due to shortage of newsprint in the country ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) Yes Sir, There was some shortfall in the actual arrivals of newsprint between April to November last year because of strikes in major mills and consequent delays in shipment. However, newspapers have received their allocations.

(b) Some leading newspapers have raised their prices recently but this is not because of shortage of newsprint. No drastic reduction in the number of pages has come to Government's notice. During the last three years, from 1976-77, the number of newspapers receiving newsprint has risen from 865 to more than 2,000. The entitlement of imported newsprint has risen from 1.5 lakh mts. in 1976-77 (Rs. 55 crores approx.) to 3.2 lakh mts. in 1980-81 (Rs. 155 crores approx.). State Trading Corporation is confident to meet the news print requirement of newspapers in full.

(c) As already stated, the rise in price of newspapers is not due to shortage of newsprint but because newspapers claimed that other production costs had gone up.

Tendency on the part of Radio and TV to pick up only inconsequential points from the Speeches of the Members of the Opposition.

*117. **SHRI STATISH AGARWAL** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Director or General of the All India Radio had denied (Indian Express—9th January, 1981—

tendency on the part of the radio and the T.V. to pick up only inconsequential points from the speeches of the members of the opposition parties and fill the bill for the purposes of broadcasting; and

(b) whether both the Ministers of the Ministry and also the D.G. of AIR has stressed upon the two news media to work with objectivity and "with all honesty, integrity and accuracy" and give a faithful coverage of the oppositions view point ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. The report published, not only mis-quoted Director General, All India Radio but also quoted him out of context. The correct position has since been clarified by an official spokesman through a press release dated 30-1-1981.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been the Government's declared policy that coverage of news by all India Radio and Doordarshan should be fair, objective and balanced, and contrasting points of view, including those of opposition, should be included in their broadcasts/telecasts.

Supply and Production of Alcohol

*118. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is inadequate supply and insufficient production of alcohol in the country ;

(b) if so, what is the total requirement of alcohol for various usages in the country for the year 1981-82 ;

(c) what is the total installed capacity of alcohol production and how much alcohol will be produced in 1981-82 ; and

(d) what steps and production plans have been drawn to attain self-sufficiency in alcohol in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.G. SETHI) :

(a) & (b) . The Central Molasses Board has estimated that in the current alcohol year 1980-81 (December-November), the availability of alcohol is likely to be 4000 lakh litres as against an estimated aggregate demand of 5716.79 lakh litres. Of the aggregate demand of 5716.79 lakh litres, 2144.96 lakh litres is for potable use, 3342.83 lakh litres for in-

dustrial use and 229 lakh litres for other uses.

(c) The total installed capacity is of the order of 7319 lakh litres. The production in the alcohol year 1980-81 (December-November) is likely to be 4200 lakh litres. It is too soon to make any estimation about the alcohol year 1981-82.

(d) Even now sufficient installed capacity exists to meet the demand. Utilisation of the installed capacity mainly depends on the availability of molasses to distilleries which in turn depend on the production and crushing of sugar cane. The State Government have been requested (i) to expedite creation, by the sugar factories of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses, and (ii) to promote the use of khandsari molasses for alcohol production.

Electrification of villages in the country

*119. SHRI P. K. KODIVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of villages electrified so far, Statewise ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Centre in this respect.

(c) whether any time bound programme had been prepared for bringing electricity to the remaining villages in the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (A. B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :

(a) According to latest progress Reports received from the State Electricity Boards etc., nearly 2.60 lakh villages have been electrified up to 30-11-1980. The State-wise details are given in Annexure—I.

(a) The Total expenditure incurred on rural electrification from the commencement of the Plan era up to the end of 1979-80 is of the order of Rs. 2,600 crores. For financing the programme during 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 285.22 crores has been provided.

(c) & (d) According to the tentative Perspective & Plan proposals so far received from the various States and Union Territories, all the villages in the country are likely to get electrified by mid-1990s, for which an estimated outlay of Rs. 3,500 crores is required in the intervening period. The State-wise details are

given in Annexure-II. The States of Haryana, Kerala and Punjab and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry have already electrified all their villages. The State of Tamil Nadu has attained 99% village electrification.

The States of Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are yet to send their perspective Plan proposals. Some of the States/Union Territories may also have to revise their earlier proposals.

ANNEXURE—I

INHABITED VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED—1971 CENSUS

Sl. No.	States	Villages elec. trified as on 30-11-1980	% Villages electrified as on 30-11-1980
		3	4
1	2		
1	Andhra Pradesh	17,250 (*)	63.4
2	Assam	4,658	21.2
3	Bihar	20,628 (b)	30.5
4	Gujrat	11,709	64.1
5	Haryana	6,791	100.0
6	Himachal Pradesh	9,582	56.6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4,552 (*) (a)	70.0
8	Karnataka	16,468	61.4
9	Kerala	1,268	100.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	23,623	33.3
11	Maharashtra	26,422	73.8
12	Manipur	322 (b)	16.5
13	Meghalaya	618 (d)	13.5
14	Nagaland		37.4
15	Orissa	17,510	37.3
16	Punjab	12,126 (+)	100.0
17	Rajasthan	14,421 (*)	43.3
18	Sikkim	75 (c)	34.9
19	Tamil Nadu	15,575	99.0

(*) Figure provisional.

(+) 62 Villages have been declared uninhabited.

(a) As on 31-12-1979

(b) As on 30-8-1980

(c) As on 31-6-1980

(d) As on 30-9-1980

			3	4
20	Tripura		843	7·4
21	Uttar Pradesh		40,159	35·7
22	West Bengal		13,478	35·4
	Total (States)		<u>2,58,357</u>	<u>45·2</u>
	Total (U. T.s)		1,443	30·8
	Total (All-India)		2,59,800	45·1

ANNEXURE-II

Requirement of funds, likely year of Cent Percent Electrification of Villages as per broad Perspective Plan Proposals Received from State Electricity Boards/Union Territories

SL. No.	STATE/U.T.	Funds required (Rs. in crores)	Likely year of attaining 100% vil- lage elec- trification
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	238·57	1985-86
2	Assam	177·69	1988-89(f)
3	Bihar	497·00	1994-95
4	Gujarat	107·00	1987-88(f)
5	Himachal Pradesh	46·90	1987-88
6	Karnataka	95·55	1983-84(*)
7	Madhya Pradesh	655·43	1994-95(f)
8	Maharashtra	144·09	1984-85
9	Manipur	12·76	1994-95
10	Meghalaya	46·22	1993-94(f)
11	Nagaland	27·14	1994-95(f)
12	Orissa	347·21	1994-95(f)
13	Rajasthan	366·78	1988-89
14	Tripura	35·26	1989-90(f)
15	Uttar Pradesh	641·80	1984-85(*)
16	West Bengal	142·96	1992-93(f)
<i>Union Territory</i>			
17	Goa, Daman & Diu	0·31	1983-84

(f) As per revised Perspective Plans.

(*) Have expressed inability to formulate revised plans at this stage.

Note : Revised proposals from a few states are yet to be received.

Agreement with Norway for Production and exploration of Oil

*120. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether any agreement has been made with Norway in regard to collaboration in the field of oil exploration and production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Installed Capacity of Power in Gujarat

1001. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have submitted certain proposals to increase power generation in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Centre on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) to (c) . The present installed generating capacity in Gujarat is 2221 MW, consisting of 300MW Hydro and 1921 MW Thermal. The state has also a 50% share in Tarapur Atomic Power Plant with a total installation of 420 MW. A number of Projects with an aggregate capacity of 1830 MW are presently under execution in the State.

Government of Gujarat/Gujarat Electricity Board have submitted proposals on the following projects to Central Electricity Authority for their approval. The present position of these project proposals is indicated below :—

SCHEME	PRESENT POSITION
1. Gandhisagar TPS Extn. 3rd Unit of 210 MW	The availability of Coal for these projects has not yet been confirmed.
2. Pethapur TPS One Unit of 110 MW	
3. Sardar Sarovar Multipurpose Inter-State project 6 x 75 MW 5 x 150 MW	This being a multi-purpose project has to be cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission first. The comments of the Central Electricity Authority have been sent to the Central Water Commission who co-ordinate the technical examination.

Vacancy in India Cements Ltd., Madras

1002. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether post of Chairman and Managing Director of India Cements Ltd. in Madras, has not yet been filled;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken initiative in this director; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER) (a) According to the information furnished by the company, a new Chairman was appointed on

18 February 1981. Between April 80 and 17 February 1981, there was no regular Chairman. Approval of Government is not needed for appointment of a Chairman who is only a part-time Director.

The company has appointed Shri T.M. Thomas as the Managing Director of the company for a period of 5 years from 19 February 1981 subject to the approval of the Government. The proposal for the approval of the appointment of Shri Thomas and his remuneration while acting as Managing Director is currently under the consideration of the Government. According to the information furnished by the company, there was no Managing Director between 1 January 1980 and 16th of February 1981.

(b) & (c) No initiative is called for by the Central Government in the matter.

In fact, under the company Law, it is for the companies to take action in this regard and to submit proposals to the Government for approval.

Unplanned Coal Mining by Mine Owners

1004. SHRIMATI MOHISNA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to unplanned and wrong coal mining by mine owners the number of unsafe colonies and localities around Asansol has increased alarmingly ;

(b) if so, whether Director, General of Mines safety has drawn his attention to this facts ; and

(c) if so, his reaction in the matter and steps taken to improve the conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Underground workings below some towns near Asansol have been taking place for more than 200 years, and the conditions of all abandoned mines are not known. Buildings, structures etc., situated over the abandoned mines are not considered safe. Despite the knowledge of hazard of unexpected subsidence at such places and warning issued by the Government of West Bengal Director General Mines Safety and Coal Company, surface construction is going on unabated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The DGMS is aware of it and has been drawing attention of the local authorities regarding dangers of subsidence since 1956. The Government of West Bengal have set up an Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority and the Authority to regulate such construction. West Bengal Government have also enacted the West Bengal Restriction on Construction in Unsafe Areas Act 1979 for this purpose. ECL is also increasing the sand stowing operation to render places safe wherever possible.

Reflection of Foreign Exchange Loans in the Accounts of Companies

1005. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when a Company receives a foreign exchange loan to be repaid in equivalent

rupees what is the procedure for accounting for the change in foreign exchange rate ;

(b) when the foreign currency rate increases vis-a-vis Indian rupees, is it to be reflected in the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Statement every year, even though the loan is to be repaid at a later time ; and

(c) what is the penalty if the change in the foreign exchange rate is not reflected in the Balance Sheet of a Public Limited Company ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) & (b). The procedure for accounting of changes in the foreign exchange rate in respect of 'fixed assets' acquired from a country outside India is contained in the instructions stated against the head "Fixed Assets" in Part I of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956. According to these instructions, when there is a change in the rate of exchange at any time after the acquisition of such asset, which results in an increase or reduction in the liability of the company, the amount by which the liability so increased or reduced during the year, shall be added to, or, as the case may be, deducted from the cost, and the amount arrived at after such addition or deduction shall be taken to be the cost of the fixed asset.

(c) If the balance sheet of a company does not show the cost of the fixed assets as aforesaid, it would not be in conformity with the provisions of section 211(1) of the Act and hence would attract the penal provisions contained in sub-section (7) thereof, which is imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1000/-, or both.

Completion of Base Production Unit of Cuttack Doordarshan

1006. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a proposal to complete the base production unit of Cuttack Doordarshan during 1980;

(b) if so, the progress made so far ;

(c) whether the above base production unit of Cuttack Doordarshan has been augmented with procurement and installation of balance equipment on orders ; and

(d) the details about the expected date of the completion of the Cuttack base production unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). The Base Production Centre at Cuttack is already functioning with full complement of equipment.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

1007. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are considering any proposal to manufacture a wide range of bulk drugs including antibiotics, vitamins and biological products ;
- (b) if so, drugs so intended to be manufactured ;
- (c) whether these would be manufactured through public sector and whether private sector too would have some role in the manufacture ; and
- (d) the approximate investment that Government would have to make ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) : There is a continuous receipt of proposals from the drug industry for issue of industrial approvals for various bulk drugs and formulations and these are disposed of in accordance with a time bound programme. Government through the Public Sector are already manufacturing a wide range of bulk drugs and they propose to expand the activity during the Sixth Plan.

(b) and (c). An illustrative list of bulk drugs open for licensing to (i) public sector ; (ii) Indian Sector ; and (iii) All sectors including foreign companies was enclosed in Annexure-I to the statement on drug policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1978.

(d) For the public Sector, the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has estimated an investment of Rs. 160 crores during the said period.

Applications for Accreditation of Correspondent/Cameraman

1008. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons had applied for grant of regular accreditation as correspondent/cameraman to the Central press accreditation committee during the year 1980-81 till date ; and

(b) how many applications were recommended and how many rejected and the name of persons and the newspapers they represent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) 136.

(b) 116 applications were recommended and only one rejected. The remaining 19 cases did not conform to the rules of accreditation and were not, therefore, processed for CPAC's consideration. Detailed information containing name of applicants recommended/rejected on consideration by CPAC and applications not processed for CPAC's consideration on technical grounds is given in statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1932/81.]

Number of Hydel Projects cleared by Central Electricity Authority

1009. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of hydel projects which have cleared by the Central Electricity Authority during 1980-81 ;

(b) whether these projects have been thoroughly investigated ;

(c) if so, when these projects are going to be implemented ; and

(d) the details thereof including capacity and capital outlay involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VI-KRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) . A statement giving the number of projects cleared by the Central Electricity Authority during 1980-81 is enclosed. The statement also gives the details of the installed capacity, capital outlay and present status of these project.

The Project reports on hydro-electric schemes submitted by the various agencies are examined in the specialised directorates of Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission. Before a project is accorded techno-economic clearance, detailed surveys and investigations are carried out.

Statement

Hydro Electric Projects Cleared by Central Electricity Authority During 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of approval of CEA	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

New Schemes

1. Pala Maneri (U.P.)	$3 \times 47.5 = 142.5$	1261.6	August, '80	The Project has been recommended to Planning Commission and investment sanction of Planning Commission is awaited.
2. Ghata Prabha (Karnataka)	$2 \times 16 = 32$	1882	August, '80	Do.
3. Upper Kolab Extension (Orissa)	$1 \times 80 = 80$	1861.73	December, '80	Clearance of Department of Science and Technology from environmental angle is awaited.
4. Hirakud St. III (Orissa)	$1 \times 37.5 = 37.5$	1596.88	December, '80	Do.
5. Dhansiri (Assam)	$15 \times 1.33 = 19.95$	1053.39	December, '80	The scheme is being recommended to Planning Commission for investment decision.
6. Mukerian (Punjab)	$6 \times 15 + 6 \times 19.5 = 207$	11558	December, '80	Techno-economically cleared by the CEA; However this scheme has not been cleared from inter-state angle so far. However, the construction of the project by the Government of Punjab is in progress.
7. Lower Mettur (Tamil Nadu)	$8 \times 15 = 120$	8360	May, '80	Scheme has been cleared by the Planning Commission in September, '80. Civil works of the project are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

Revised Estimates

1. Kopili by NEEPCO $2 \times 25 + 2 \times 50 = 150$	11865.28	August, 80	Theses are ongoing schemes and approval of the CEA has been accorded for revised estimates of the cost.	
2. Baira Siul in Central Sector (Himachal Pradesh)	9 x 60 = 180	12512		
3. Chakra Diversion (Karnataka)	—	6315		
4. Koel Karo (Bihar)	$1 \times 20 + 6 \times 115 = 710$	39182.74	December, 80	Cleared by the Public Investment Board. Construction work will start on receipt of cabinet approval.

Labour cases pending in Supreme Court

1010. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour cases pending in the Supreme Court; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure expeditious disposal of these pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) According to information furnished by the Supreme Court, the number of labour cases pending in the Supreme Court as on 2-1-1981 was 503.

(b) The Supreme Court has intimated that a Bench to hear appeals relating to Industrial disputes is constituted as and when necessary.

Remuneration of Company Executives

1011. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision about the remuneration and perks of Company Executives; if so, what; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) & (b). The remuneration payable to the Managing Directors/Whole-

time Directors/Managers of public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies requires the approval of the Central Government under Sections 198/309/387 and 637 AA of the Companies Act. However, the remuneration of the company executives as such does not require the approval of the Central Government except where such executives fall within the meaning of Section 314 (1B) of the Act. For such executives falling under section 314 (1B) of the Act drawing a remuneration of Rs. 3000/- per month or more, the approval of the Government is necessary.

The question whether the Companies Act should be amended to bring the remuneration payable to the other executives also within the ambit of Companies Act is still under consideration of the Government.

Broadcast of Family Planning Programme

1012. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for broadcasting family planning programme by the AIR;

(b) if so, the number of items broadcast during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) whether these family welfare programme have been broadcast from all the radio stations of the country; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of items broadcast from AIR Stations during 1979 and 1980 is given below :-

Year	No. of programmes broadcast
1979	55,998
1980	62,000

(c) Family welfare programmes have been broadcast from all the Radio Stations of the country.

(d) All A.I.R. Stations broadcast programmes relating to Family planning and welfare. There are 22 full-fledged Family Welfare Units (each comprising one Extension Officer, one Field Reporter and one Script Writer) operating at A.I.R. Stations. Besides this, 14 AIR Stations have one Field Reporter dealing with Family welfare broadcasts.

The programmes broadcast take the form of talks, discussions, symposia, dialogues, interviews with opinion leaders and beneficiaries, question-answer programmes, short-stories, plays, skits, features, family-serials, poetry recitations, programmes before invited audiences, news-reels, radio-reports, slogans, spot jingles, snippets and traditional folk forms.

Murshidabad Midnapore and Asansol T.V. Relay Centres

1013. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the fate of Murshidabad, Midnapore and Asansol T.V. Relay centres ;

(b) total amount so far spent for the purpose; station-wise and

(c) when the work of these projects will be completed, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Asansol and Murshidabad are approved projects for setting up TV centres during the Plan period 1980-85. There is no proposal to set up a TV centre at Midnapore during this Plan period.

Site for setting up TV Relay Centre at Asansol has been taken over and order for transmitting equipment has been placed. Action for procurement of tower, has been initiated and estimates for civil construction works have been sanctioned.

Site for setting up TV Relay Centre at Murshidabad has been selected. Project sanctions are under process.

(b) Total amount spent so far station-wise is as follow :-

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)		
Asansol		
	3.03	1978-79
	12.66	1979-80
	11.83	1980-81 (anticipated)
	27.52	
Murshidabad		Nil.
Asansol :	Expected 1983-84	
Murshidabad :	1984-85	

Damage to oil establishments due to Assam Agitation

1014. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV, Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage to the oil refineries, pipelines and other petroleum establishments in Assam due to agitation; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent further damage to these establishments?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) According to the information available, the position is as given in the statement attached.

(b) Adequate security measures have been adopted to safeguard all installations in consultation with the State Government.

Statement

The Indian Oil Corporation, Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Limited, Oil & Natural Gas Commission and oil India Ltd. with which the Department of Petroleum is concerned and a private company viz. Assam Oil Company are operating in Assam. The information, company-wise, is given below:

(i) *Indian Oil Corporation* : There has been no damage to the Gauhati and Barauni

Refineries, Gauhati-Siliguri pipeline and other petroleum establishments as a result of Assam Agitation.

(ii) *Bongaigaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd*: No appreciable damage has been incurred in the Bongaigaon Refinery in Assam. However, idle corrosion would have occurred due to non-usage of the system. To quantify this is not possible.

(iii) *Oil & Natural Gas Commission*: No ONGC pipeline or oil field installation has been damaged as a result of the agitation in Assam. However, due to prolonged closure of wells, some of the wells earlier flowing with high percentage of water might have ceased, tubings of some of the wells might have got choked as a result of wax deposition and these wells may not flow of their own on re-opening. Actual number of such affected wells can only be known when the situation returns to normalcy and wells are opened to measure flow characteristics. Due to this non-uniform drainage of reservoirs is likely to take place which may affect the ultimate recovery of oil.

(iv) *Assam Oil Company*: An exact assessment of damage to the refinery resulting from thermal shocks suffered during unplanned shut-downs and oil installations is not feasible in view of inherent constraints in undertaking an exercise in this regard.

(v) *Oil India Limited*: An adequate idea of the extent of the quantity and value of damage caused to reservoirs and flowing wells can only be made after the fields are back on the rated production. However, a suspected bomb-blast on the early hours of 13th February, 1981 resulted in rupture of 3 metres of pipeline in the Nowrang district. The crude flow through the pipeline was resumed in just about 12 hours. The security measures have been further tightened.

Industries in Punjab Affected by Acute Power Shortage

1015. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that industries in Punjab have been hard hit by the acute power shortage;

(b) whether the recent rains have resulted in the rise of water-level in the Bhakra Gobind-Sagar Dam; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure regular supply to the Industries in Punjab and prevent their closure or shortfall in the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a): There is shortage of power in Punjab which have affected industries to some extent. However, supply of power to the essential industries like sugar mills, vanaspati mills, distillaries & breweries, milk plants and milk processing plants has been given without any restriction. Supply of power to the continuous process industries has also been given as per their requirements so as to avoid any damage to the raw material under process and the equipment installed by the industrial units. The power supply to the general industries has also been in a manner that least one shift can be operated with the prevailing power cuts/restrictions. Efforts have always been made to give more than 8 hours supply.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps taken to increase the availability of power in the state include:

- (i) Efforts are being made to increase generation from Bhatinda thermal power station;
- (ii) Expedite the commissioning of new generating capacity.

Scarcity of Life Saving drugs

1016. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU; SHRI R. L. BHATIA; SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA; SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a severe scarcity of life-saving drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to increase the production of such drugs; and

(c) the detail programme of Government to keep sufficient stock of such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (FHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No, Sir. Shortages of some specific brands have been reported periodically from different places. In several of these cases, however, a number of equivalent brands are reportedly available.

(b) In specific cases of constraints of production brought to its notice, Government takes remedial measures to the extent possible. Government has also revised the prices of some life-saving bulk drugs and formulations so that their production can increase.

Applications for grant of industrial licenses/letters of intent/Carry-On-Business license are also cleared on expeditious basis e. g. this year 55 Industrial Licenses, 69 letters of intent and 3 COB licenses have been issued.

(c) Government arranges need imports of canalised bulk drugs to supplement indigenous production.

Regularisation of employees in Dandakaranya Project

1017. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state total number of such ad hoc employees in service now in Dandakaranya Project (1) for 1 day to 1 year (2) one to two years (3) three to four years (4) five to seven years (5) more than seven years and why their appointments are not being regularised from the date of their appointment when they are otherwise temporary Government Servants and are governed by CCS (TS) Rules, 1965?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I do as under:

- (1) 74
- (2) 26
- (3) 8
- (4) Nil
- (5) 2

Except in case of 60 direct recruits, all others are holding regular posts in lower grades.

Spot Purchase of crude oil

1018. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will resort to spot purchase of crude oil pending finalisation of contract with oil producing countries;

(b) if so, whether the spot price of crude oil was lower in January 1981; and

(c) if so, how much was purchased on the spot by India during January 1981?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) We go in for

1019. LS-3.

spot purchases of crude oil only to cover temporary short falls in availability.

(b) Some market journals have reported a weakening of spot prices of crude oil during January, 1981.

(c) We have purchased some crude oil but it would not be in the public interest divulge full details.

Average daily Power Generation capacity of D.V.C.

1020. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the average daily power production capacity of DVC of the last year;

(b) what was the daily average power generated in the DVC last year;

(c) what was the daily average quota for West Bengal State Electricity Board last year from the DVC; and

(d) what was the daily average supply of electricity to the WBSEB by the DVC last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The installed capacity in the Damodar Valley Corporation during 1979-80 was 1361.5 MW consisting of 1257.5 MW of thermal capacity and 104 MW of hydel capacity.

(b) The daily average power production from April, 1979 to March, 1980 was 12.62 Mwh.

(c) The maximum contractual obligation of the DVC with the West Bengal State Electricity Board is 87 NVA.

(d) The daily average supply of power to WBSEB by DVC from April, 1979 to March, 1980 was 1.04 Mwh.

Expansion programme of Madras Fertilizers

1020. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated January 1, 1981, the Rs. 300 crore expansion programme of Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) entered into a phase of jeopardy, owing to the virtual veto exercised by the US-based oil company, a minority shareholder in the MFL;

(b) if so, what are the facts of the matter; and
 (c) the steps since taken to resolve issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no programme of expansion of Madras Fertilizers Limited. The news report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 1st January, 1981 refers to the proposed Phosphatic Fertilizer Project at Paradip in Orissa. A detailed project report has been prepared in this regard by the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the report is being processed by Government for an investment decision. Firm indications about the project scope, its cost, implementing agency, etc. would be available after the investment decision is taken by Government.

Agitation of the Contractor's Labour affecting power generation from Santaldih

1021. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the agitation of the Contractor's labour continuing since January, 1981 affecting the power generation from Santaldih;
 (b) whether it is a fact that the agitation was because of non-implementation of an agreement dated 7th July, 1980 between the Contractor Labour Yukta Sangram Committee and the management of the Santaldih Thermal Power Station, if so, text of the agreement, facts in details?
 (c) whether it is a fact that the agitation may disrupt the power supply; and
 (d) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cancellation of shows arranged during Film Festival

1022. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the shows arranged for public and delegates attending the Eighth International Film Festival at the Vigyan Bhawan and other Cinema Theatres were abandoned;

(b) whether the Director of the Film Festival threatened to call for police to clear the Cinema Hall/Vigyan Bhawan;

(c) whether the delegates attending these shows protested to the Minister present at show;
 (d) if so, what are the details; and
 (e) what action has been taken against the Director of the Film Festival?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. Only three shows of a film at Shikha on 7-1-1981 and one show of a film at Archana on 9-1-1981 had to be abandoned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The number of delegates and the Press who wanted to see the film on 7-1-81 at 6.30 p.m. show in Vigyan Bhawan was more than the number of seats reserved for them. There was some confusion. Some of the delegates protested against this and the screening of the film was disrupted for some time. It was, therefore, decided to have a special screening of the same film next morning. This resolved the problem to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. The film was then screened in full.

(e) Does not arise.

Pune Students turned out of shows at Vigyan Bhawan

1023. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students of the Film Institute, Pune were the special invitees at Eighth International Film Festival of India held in New Delhi;
 (b) whether it is a fact that they were turned out of shows at Vigyan Bhawan;
 (c) if so, the reasons thereof; and
 (d) what action has been taken against the Director of the Festival for the mismanagement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The students and the staff of the Film Institute, Pune were extended facilities to see films during the Eighth International Film Festival of India.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The seats for these students along with delegates and Press were provided on a first come first served basis. On 7-4-81 at 6.30 p.m. show, some of them were not able to get seats because more persons had turned up to see the film than the seats reserved for the film delegates, film critics and film students. A special show of the same film was held next morning in Vigyan Bhavan where the students along with the delegates and the Press viewed the film.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant at Chandrapur Maharashtra

1024. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared S plan to set up a Super Thermal Power Station at Chandrapur, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved, its installed capacity and when the plant will go into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). The Minister for Energy has accepted, in principle, the need to set up a super thermal power station at Chandrapur in Maharashtra in the Central sector, subject to the coal being capable of being developed, and being available for such a station. The study in respect of coal availability is in progress.

Small Thermal Power Stations near Coal Pitheads

1025. SHRI K.L.P. VERMA: SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up small thermal power stations near coal pitheads in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). While it is generally preferred to set up large thermal power stations in the interest of economy, the possibility of setting up small thermal power stations in areas of load density and in accordance with other technical requirements, such as system stability, cannot be ruled out.

Setting up of Aromatic Complex

1026. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) latest position of the proposed Aromatic Complex and its estimated cost;

(b) whether the location has been finally decided, if so, where; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The report of the Site Selection Committee for setting up of plants for production of Aromatics is awaited, after which cost estimates etc., would be prepared.

Illegal Mining of Steel grade coal at Giridih, Bihar

1027. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious allegations of illegal mining of steel grade coal at Giridih in Bihar has been made by the A.I.T.U.C. affiliated and other unions;

(b) whether it is also alleged that the above illegal mining takes place with the connivance and abetment by the officers of the Coal India Ltd. and

(c) what is the character and extent of illegal mining in Bihar and other parts of the country and what steps are being taken to stop the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). No allegation of illegal mining or illegal mining with the connivance and abetment of the officers of the Coal India Ltd. in Giridih has been received from A.I.T.U.C. affiliated and other Unions.

(c) The Supreme Court had in their judgement, dated 11-4-1980 and 7-5-1980 has already upheld the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976 prohibiting any person, other than the persons authorised by the Act, to carry on coal mining operations in India, in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private companies except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. After these judgements, the menace of illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons at times violate these

provisions of law and indulge in illegal coal mining. The Coal Companies and the State Governments are taking preventive and punitive action under the law as and when offenders are detected.

Appointment of agents for Petrol and Petroleum products

1028. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of outlets of petrol, diesel and LPG recently advertised by the four oil Corporations for appointment of agents;

(b) how many applications have been received; and

(c) whether interviews have been conducted, if so, how many candidates have been interviewed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of retail outlet dealerships (Petrol/diesel pumps) and LPG agencies advertised in the last few months by the concerned oil Companies is reported to be 345 and 234 respectively.

(b) & (c). Interviews are yet to be completed. Complete information regarding the number of applications received and candidates interviewed is not readily available.

Elections to vacant seats in Lok Sabha

1029. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SWAMI INDERVESH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Lok Sabha seats are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the names of the Lok Sabha Constituencies seats which are lying vacant and since when and the reasons for not holding elections for the same; and

(c) when do Government propose to fill those vacancies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The electoral rolls in respect of the Parliamentary Constituencies where casual vacancies exist (except in case of the State of Assam) are under revision with reference to the 1st January, 1981 as the qualifying date, as required under sub-section (2) of section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Programme for holding bye-elections will be decided by the Election Commission after the electoral rolls have been finally published.

Statement

Number of Vacancies in the House of the People

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Vacancies	No. & Name of Constituency	Date and cause of vacancy.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	12	3-Autonomous Distt. (ST)	10-1-1980	Election could not be held owing to non-availability of sufficient staff for poll duties due to non-cooperation of Govt. employees.
			6-Barpeta	Do.	All the validly nominated candidates withdrew their candidatures leaving no one in the field.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			4-Dhubri 5-Kokrajhar (ST) 7-Gauhati 8-Mangaldoi 9-Tejpur 10-Nowrangpur 11-Kaliabor	Do.	No nominations were filed in these constituencies at the time of the General Elections to the Lok Sabha held in January, 1980.
			12-Jorhat 13-Dibrugarh 14-Lakhimpur		
2 Meghalaya		1	1-Shillong	Do.	All the validly nominated candidates withdrew their candidatures leaving none in the field.
3 Orissa		1	6-Cuttack	29-11-80 (Resign.)	Commission has already ordered summary revision of rolls for these parliamentary constituencies with 1-1-1981 as the qualifying date.
4 Rajasthan		1	10-Bayana (SC)	3-12-80 (Resign.)	
5 Uttar Pradesh		5	54-Mirzapur 2-Garhwal 25-Amethi 56-Allahabad 12-Bareilly	30-4-80 (Death) 19-5-80 (Resign.) 23-6-80 (Death) 28-7-80 (Resign.) 18-9-80 (Death)	Commission has already ordered summary revision of rolls for these parliamentary constituencies with 1-1-1981 as the qualifying date.
6 West Bengal		1	26-Serampore	14-7-80 (Death)	
7 Gujarat		1	21-Chota Udaipur	28-1-81 (Election declared void)	

Increase in Assets and Profits of Big Business Houses

1030. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing the assets and profits of the big business houses in the last ten years (year-wise; house-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : In terms of the

Industrial Licensing Policy announced by the Government in February 1973, undertakings registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act 1969, which by themselves or together with their interconnected undertakings are having assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores, are considered as Large Industrial Houses presumably referred to as big business houses in the question. The Statement shows the figures of assets and profit before tax of these houses during each of the year 1972, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978. Similar information for 1973 and 1974 is not available, while that for 1979 is yet

to be compiled. [Statement laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-1933/81]

Assistance by U.S.S.R. to repair idle wells

1031. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in repairing and commissioning drilled oil wells standing idle;

(b) if so, how many such oil wells are there and how much additional oil will be produced;

(c) if so, whether Indo-Soviet agreement reached in December last will help to increase the output of operating oilfields; and

(d) if so, whether the agreement reached in December in this regard has started being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1-4-1980 there were 422 ceased wells in the onshore areas. Of these 235 wells are expected to be brought back to production. At this stage it is not possible to accurately estimate the quantity of oil that can be produced annually through the commissioning of the ceased wells.

(c) In accordance with the agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation signed on 10th December, 1980 the Soviet Side would render cooperation to the Indian Side in execution of works connected with increase of oil production from shut down and low productivity wells through repairs and introduction of modern methods of production.

(d) As a follow up of the Indo-Soviet Agreement reached in December last year negotiations were held in India during January 12-19, 1981 between the Soviet delegation and ONGC. It was agreed that the organisations of the two Sides would carry out negotiations in the first quarter of 1981 to conclude contracts to this effect.

Supply of crude by Libya

1032. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has rejected an offer for supply of crude from Libya;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) what is the percentage of work residues in the imported crude from other countries (country-wise); and

(d) whether the rejection will create any particular difficulty for our country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such thing as work residues in the crude oil. However, if the information required is in respect of crude oil sediment or sludge contents, then the position is that such materials are not generated from any of the imported crude oils.

(d) Does not arise.

Production and Import of basic Chemicals

1033. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is dependent for basic chemicals mainly on other countries;

(b) if so, the details of chemicals being imported, the total amount and foreign exchange involved and names of the companies importing chemicals; and

(c) the measures his Ministry is taking to produce the above chemicals here to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Except in regard to methanol, phenol, benzene and Xylenes, sufficient installed capacities exist to meet indigenous demand. Imports of basic chemicals, other than methanol, phenol, benzene and Xylenes are necessary only when there is a shortfall in production.

(b) The details of chemicals being imported, the total amount and the foreign exchange involved are published by the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta in their monthly publication entitled "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Volume II for imports)", a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The numbers of Com-

passes importing chemicals is very large and the efforts involved in collecting the same will not be commensurate with the result.

(c) Steps are being taken to improve the capacity utilisation, wherever necessary, and to license adequate capacities, where installed capacity is inadequate.

फिल्म समारोह का विदेशी फिल्मों से उद्घाटन और समाप्ति

1034. श्री भारत एम० राकेश :
श्री एम० ई० होरो :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में हाल ही के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह का उद्घाटन और समाप्ति विदेशी फिल्मों के साथ किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विषव के अन्य देशों में भी इस प्रकार के पूर्ण उदाहरण मिलते हैं ; और

(ग) विदेशी प्रतिनिधि जो भारतीय चलचित्रों को देखने के अत्यन्त इच्छुक थे उन्हें भारतीय चलचित्र न दिखाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण भवालम में उद्धरणीय (कुमारी कुमुद वेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) भारतीय फिल्में विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों और विदेशी पत्रकारों को दिखाई गई थीं। एक अनन्य यियेटर—मावलंकर हाल—को भारतीयों और विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों पत्रकारों और जनता के लिए भारतीय फिल्में दिखाने के लिए आरक्षित किया गया था। आतंकालीन शो में, मृणाल सेन की 15 पुरानी फिल्में दिखाई गई थीं। अपराह्न और सांयकालीन शो में, भारतीय दैनोरया वर्ग के लिए चुनी

गई 21 फिल्में दिखाई गई थीं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों और पत्रकारों जो कुछ फिल्में नहीं देख गए थे, के लिए इम्पीरियल होटल, जहां प्रशिकांश प्रतिनिधि ठहरे हुए थे, में विशेष प्रदर्शनों की भी व्यवस्था की गई थी।

Production of Films for Illegal Screening by Laboratories

1035. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the extra stock of raw films given to the laboratories against wastage is being used to produce prints of films for their illegal screening ;

(b) if so, the stock of extra raw films given to the laboratories against wastage during the last one year and the nature of check being exercised by the authorities concerned to ensure that the stock of raw films given to the laboratories is not misused ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government with regard to part (a) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). The rawstock is obtained by Producers in accordance with their requirements which include the wastage allowance. Prior to 1st October, 1974, the wastage allowance was allowed at the rate of 5% in case of 35 mm and 16mm Black and White, 10% for colour prints and 20% for preparing intermediate films. The Public Accounts Committee in its 182nd Report submitted in 1975-76, observed that the existing wastage allowance was abnormally high and left a surplus realisation to the Laboratories with the result that clandestine prints could be made available by the laboratories from out of the savings. The question of wastage allowance was, therefore, reviewed and wastage allowance was fixed at 3% for colour as well as Black and White films w.e.f. 1-10-74. This decision was not accepted by the Laboratories and accordingly it was decided to set up a Study Team to undertake a scientific study of the problem. Based on the recommendation of the Study Team the following rates of wastage allowance were fixed w.e.f. 1-4-1977 :—

(a) Black and White	2.5%
(b) For Colour	

(i) Colour Correct rush and First copy or Answer Print	20%
(ii) Other copy work	5%
(c) First reduction copy of 16mm Colour Print from 35 mm Negative work	20%

The raw-stock is now issued according to above rates. Since the above rates were prescribed by an Expert Committee, the chances of surplus raw-stock being left with the laboratories are minimal. However, there may be cases where the laboratories may be saving out of raw-stock given to them.

2. This matter also engaged the attention of the Working Group on National Film Policy who suggested in its Report that the sector of laboratories needs to be regulated *inter-alia* from the view point of proper raw stock management. The fixation of quantum of wastage allowance has been under constant review of the Government.

Criteria for allotment of Raw Films

1036. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the misuse of the extra stock of raw films given to the laboratories against wastage by utilising it to produce prints of films which are then smuggled out for illegal screening ;

(b) if so, what is the criteria if any, for the allotment of raw films against wastage :

(c) whether any procedure has been laid down to ensure that the extra stock of raw films is not misused by the laboratories if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government to remove the lacuna, if any, with a view to enforcing effective check on the misuse of the extra stock of raw films allotted to the laboratories against wastage and also to check the illegal screening of films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). The raw-stock is obtained by the Producers in accordance with their requirements which include the wastage allowance. Prior to 1st October, 1974, the wastage allowance was allowed at the rate of 5% in case of 35 mm and 16 mm Black and White, 10% for colour prints and 20% for preparing intermediate films. The Public Accounts Committee, in its 182nd Report submitted

in 1975-76, observed that the then existing wastage allowance was abnormally high and left a surplus realisation to the laboratories with the result that clandestine prints could be made available by the laboratories, from out of the savings. The question of wastage allowance was, therefore, reviewed and wastage allowance was fixed at 3% for colour as well as Black and White films w.e.f. 1-10-74. This decision was not accepted by the Laboratories and accordingly it was decided to set up a Study Team to undertake a scientific study of the problem. Based on the recommendations of the Study Team, the following rates of wastage allowance were fixed w.e.f. 1-4-1977 :

(a) Black and White	2.5%
(b) For Colour	
(i) Colour correct rush and First copy or answer Print	20%
(ii) Other Copy Work	5%

(c) First reduction copy of 16mm Colour Print from 35 mm Negative Work	20%
--	-----

The raw-stock is issued according to above rates. Since these rates were prescribed by an Expert Committee, the chances of surplus raw-stock being left with the laboratories are minimal. However, there may be cases where the laboratories may be saving out of raw-stock given to them.

2. This matter also engaged the attention of the Working Group on National Film Policy who in its Report suggested that the sector of laboratories needs to be regulated *inter-alia* from the view point of proper raw stock management. The fixation of quantum of wastages allowance has been under constant review of the Government.

Steps Taken to Stabilise the production of Fertiliser

1037. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to stabilise the production of fertilizers at various units of Government-controlled factories, where the production is at low level; and

(b) the expected loss of production during the current year from these units!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI

DALBIR SINGH: (a) The requisite details are given below, unit-wise:-

Nangal (Expansion): Supplies of fuel oil/ISHS and coal have been augmented.

Bhatinda: Supplies of fuel oil/ISHS and coal have been augmented.

Panipat: Supplies of fuel oil/ISHS and coal have been augmented.

Gorakhpur: Supplies of naphtha have been augmented; measures are under way to further increase the supplies of naphtha to enable the plant to run at optimum levels.

Sindri (Modernisation): Supplies of fuel oil/ISHS have been augmented.

Sindri (Rationalisation): The problems faced in the adjustment of the plant to pyrites based operations are being attended to; change-over of some of the facilities to the use of sulphur is likely to be completed soon.

Talcher and Ramagundam: After the lifting of the power cuts, the plants have gone into commercial production in November, 1980.

Barauni: Adequate supplies of naphtha have been arranged; the plant is operating at a satisfactory level. It is also proposed to instal captive power generation facility to remove the constraints faced by the plant on account of instability in power supply.

Durgapur: Modifications to remove the equipment problems have already been carried out. A captive power generation plant is also under installation.

Namrup-I and II: The plants are expected to resume normal operation with the normalisation of the Assam situation.

Cochin-I: As a result of the modification already carried out, the plant has improved its operations substantially and is now operating at almost near its rated capacity.

Cochin-II: Certain modifications are being carried out to stabilize production in this plant.

Trombay-IV: The problems posed by the under design in some sections of the plant are being rectified and these are expected to be completed by the end of 1981-82.

(b): The loss of production in public sector fertilizer units with reference to the target fixed for 1980-81 is anticipated to be about 5.0 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 0.5 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ mainly on account of the shortage of feedstock and inputs, power problems and some equipment problems faced by the plants.

News Item Captioned "Corruption in CL regarding Appointment".

1038. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item published in the "Paryabekshak Weekly" published from Asansol dated 17-1-81 that "Corruption in ECL regarding the appointment";

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) steps so far taken by Government to stop this practice in ECL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criteria for Allotment of fuel pumps/ Cooking Gas Agencies

1039. **SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotting fuel pumps and cooking gas agencies; and

(b) the number of fuel pumps and cooking gas agencies allotted to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes!

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) According to the policy for the year 1980-81, 25% of all types of agencies of public sector oil companies are reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 25% for unemployed graduates/engineers, 10% for defence personnel disabled in war and war-widows, 10% for physically handicapped and the remaining 30% are to be awarded to 'others' category on commercial consideration.

No person shall be awarded a new agency if he or his close relative like his spouse, father, brother or son already holds an agency with any oil company. All appointments are to be made after inviting applications by giving advertisements in newspapers in circulation in the area concerned. Selection of candidates has to be made on the recommendation of a duly constituted Selection Committee set up for the purpose by the respective oil companies.

(b): The number of retail outlet dealerships (petrol/diesel pumps) and cooking gas

agencies awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates since the introduction of reservation policy till 31-12-1980 is reported to be as under:—

	Retail Outlet	Cooking gas
S.C.	107	42
S.T.	12	8

Loss suffered by National Film Development Corporation

1040. SHRI K. LAKAPPA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Film Development Corporation has been running into huge losses since its formation;

(b) whether the Corporation proposes to set up its various offices abroad and if so, the considerations for that; and

(c) what steps his Ministry propose to make the Corporation a profitable one ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) National Film Development Corporation was set up in May

1975, but it did not undertake any activity until 11-4-1980 when Film Finance Corporation and Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation were amalgamated with it. Prior to its energisation on 11-4-1980, it did not suffer any loss. Judging from its operations after 11-4-1980, the Corporation is expected to make a profit for the period ending 31-3-1981.

(b) Yes. The Corporation have decided to set up its offices one each in London, New York and Hong-Kong to (i) monitor vital market intelligence; (ii) increase export of Indian films; (iii) check piracy in Indian films including video cassettes of Indian films and (iv) collect and collate information and data relating to trade policies and procedural formalities of foreign countries for the benefit of the Indian film industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of Judges

1041. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some judges have been transferred from one State to another one, during 1975 to 1977 and 1977 to 1979 ; and

(b) if so, the names and States of such Judges ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached Statements I and II.

Statement I

TRANSFER OF JUDGES

Statement showing the names of High Court Judges transferred during the period 1975—1977

Sl. No.	Name of the Judge	High Court from and to which transferred
1	2	3
1	Shri Justice Shri Shiv Narain Shankar	From Delhi High Court to the Orissa High Court.
2	Shri Justice Rajinder Sacchar	Transferred from the Delhi High Court to the Sikkim High Court in May, 1975 and from the Sikkim High Court to the Rajasthan High Court in May, 1976.
3	Shri Justice A.P. Sen	Transferred from Madhya Pradesh High Court to the Rajasthan High Court.

1	2	3
4	Shri Justice S.I. Rangarajan	Transferred from the Delhi High Court to the Gauhati High Court.
5	Shri Justice C. Kondaiah	Transferred from the Andhra Pradesh High Court to the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
6	Shri Justice M. Sadanandswamy	Transferred from the Karnataka High Court to the Gauhati High Court.
7	Shri Justice Vimad Lal	Transferred from the Bombay High Court to the Andhra Pradesh High Court.
8	Shri Justice D.M. Chandrashekhar	Transferred from the Karnataka High Court to the Allahabad High Court.
9	Shri Justice A.D. Kaushal	Transferred from the Punjab and Haryana High Court to the Madras High Court.
10	Shri Justice D.B. Lal	Transferred from the Himachal Pradesh High Court to the Karnataka High Court.
11	Shri Justice M.S. Gujral	Transferred from the Punjab and Haryana High Court to the Sikkim High Court.
12	Shri Justice M.R.A. Ansari	Transferred from the Delhi High Court to the Jammu and Kashmir High Court.
13	Shri Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy	Transferred from the Andhra Pradesh High Court to the Punjab and Haryana High Court.
14	Shri Justice S.H. Sethi	Transferred from the Gujarat High Court to the Andhra Pradesh High Court.
15	Shri Justice D.S. Tewatia	Transferred from the Punjab and Haryana High Court to the Karnataka High Court.
16	Shri Justice T.U. Mehta	Transferred from the Gujarat High Court to the Himachal Pradesh High Court.
17	Shri Justice C.M. Lodha	Transferred from the Rajasthan High Court to the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
18	Shri Justice S. Obul Reddy, Chief Justice	Transferred from the High Court of Andhra Pradesh to the High Court of Gujarat.
19	Shri Justice B.J. Divan, Chief Justice	Transferred from the Gujarat High Court to the Andhra Pradesh High Court as Chief Justice of that High Court.
20	Shri Justice Mufti Baha-ud-Din	Transferred from the Jammu and Kashmir High Court to the Allahabad High Court.
21	Shri Justice P. Govindan Nair, Chief Justice	Transferred from the Kerala High Court to the Madras High Court as Chief Justice of that High Court.

NOTE:—Justice P. Govindan Nair at S.No. 21 was transferred on 3-1-1977. All others were transferred before that date.

Statement II

TRANSFER OF JUDGES

Statement showing the names of High Court Judges transferred during the period 1977 to 1979

S. No.	Name of the Judge	High Court from and to which transferred
1	2	3
1	Shri Justice Rajinder Sacchar	Transferred from the Rajasthan High Court to the Delhi High Court.
2	Shri Justice S.I. Rangarajan	Transferred from the Gauhati High Court to the Delhi High Court.
3	Shri Justice D.S. Tewatia	Transferred from the Karnataka High Court to the Punjab and Haryana High Court.
4	Shri Justice A.D. Kaushal	Transferred from the Madras High to the Punjab and Haryana High Court.
5	Shri Justice S. Obul Reddy, Chief Justice	Transferred from the Gujarat High Court to the Andhra Pradesh High Court.
6	Shri Justice B. J. Divan Chief Justice	Transferred from the Andhra Pradesh High Court to the Gujarat High Court.
7	Shri Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy	Transferred from the Punjab and Haryana High Court to the Andhra Pradesh High Court.
8	Shri Justice S.H. Sheth	Transferred from Andhra Pradesh High Court to the Gujarat High Court.
9	Shri Justice C. Kondaiah	Transferred from the Madhya Pradesh High Court to the Andhra Pradesh High Court.
10	Shri Justice D.B. Lal	Transferred from the Karnataka High Court to the Punjab and Haryana High Court.
11	Shri Justice A.P. Sen	Transferred from the Rajasthan High Court to the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
12	Shri Justice D. M. Chandrashekhar, Chief Justice	Transferred from Allahabad High Court to the Karnataka High Court.
13	Shri Justice C. Honniah	Transferred from the Karnataka High Court to the Rajasthan High Court.
14	Shri Justice G.M. Lodha	Transferred from Madhya Pradesh High Court to the Gauhati High Court as Chief Justice of that High Court.
15	Shri Justice M.L. Jain	Transferred from the Rajasthan High Court to the Delhi High Court.
16	Shri Justice D.B. Lal	Transferred from the Punjab and Haryana High Court to the Himachal Pradesh High Court.
17	Shri Justice Mufti Baha-ud-din	Transferred from the Allahabad High Court to the Jammu and Kashmir High Court.
18	Shri Justice C.M. Lodha, Chief Justice	Transferred from the Gauhati High Court to the Rajasthan High Court as Chief Justice of that High Court.
19	Shri Justice V. D. Misra	Transferred from the Delhi High Court to the Himachal Pradesh High Court.

Note : All these transfers were made in or after July, 1977.

देश में तापीय विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता

1042. श्री मूल चन्द डाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने मेगावाट तापीय विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता है और वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान इसमें से क्षमता कितनी क्षमता का उपयोग हुआ ; और

(ख) इन्हीं कम क्षमता के उपयोग के कारण हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश की कितनी हानि हुई ?

ऊर्जा संवालय में राजद मंत्री (श्री विक्रम नहानन) : (क) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान प्रतिष्ठापित ताप विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता और इसका प्रतिशत समुपयोजन नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	क्षमता* संयंत्र भार (मेगावाट)	अनुपात (क्षमता समुपयोजन)	(प्रतिशत)
1977-78	13150	50.8	
1978-79	15300	48.4	
1979-80	15947	45.0	

*क्षमता को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राप्तिकरण में मानीटर किया जा रहा है। संयंत्र भार अनुपात बढ़ कर दिसम्बर, 1980 में 48.6 प्रतिशत तथा जनवरी, 1981 में 49.1 प्रतिशत हो गया है।

(ख) ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का घटिया कार्य-निष्पादन मुख्यतः निम्न कारणों से रहा है :—

(1) स्वदेशी तौर पर निमित मुख्य संबंध और जागृतीयों से युक्त प्रतिष्ठापित

क्षमता में उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ि विशेष रूप से 200-200 मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता की 13 यूनिटें, जो सुस्थिर होने में पर्याप्त समय ले रही हैं और अधिकांश सामग्री में वे कार्य-निष्पादन के अपेक्षित स्तर नक नहीं पहुंची हैं।

(2) बार-बार और लम्बी अवधि की जबरन बन्दी की घटनाएं होना तथा कुछ यूनिटों द्वारा लम्बी अवधि तक निर्धारित उत्पादन न कर पाना। स्टेशन से आउट, और डिजाइन तथा निर्माण, प्रतिष्ठापना और चालू करने में गुणवत्ता संबंधी ग्राप्तवासन की कमी के कारण होने वाली बन्दियां इनमें शामिल हैं।

(3) बड़े यूनिटों के लिए अनुरक्षण प्रबन्ध का स्तर घटिया होना तथा इनके लिए देश में सुविधाता की कमी। यह मुख्य रूप से, प्रावृत्तिक प्रणाली की पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण है।

(4) समय पर और अपेक्षित गुणवत्ता के फुटकर पुर्जे सम्पार्द्ध करने में स्वदेशी निर्माताओं का कार्य-निष्पादन असंतोषजनक होना।

(5) अधिकल्प विनिष्टों के चरणों में विभिन्न निवेशों के सम्बन्ध में अपनाए गए कोयले के पैरामीटरों में तथा वास्तव में सम्पार्द्ध किए गए कोयले के वास्तविक पैरामीटरों के बीच विभिन्नता।

(6) ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों पर कोयले का स्टाक न होने पर/अत्यन्त कम स्टाक होने के कारण उत्पादन कम किये जाने से उत्पादन में कमी।

(7) आनुसंधान उपस्कर की ग्राहिक अनुसन्धान अधिक होना तथा निवार की परिस्थितियों और भारत स्वरूप आदि जैसी प्रकालन सम्बन्धी अन्य आंतरिक और बाह्य बाधाये जिनके परिणामस्वरूप संयंत्र भारत अनुपात कर रहा।

(8) अमता में बृद्धि से प्रणाली में व्यास्ततम भार उठाने के लिए उपलब्धता में बृद्धि हुई परन्तु इसी के साथ अव्यस्ततमकाल के दौरान समुपयोजन न किये जाने में भी बृद्धि होती और इस प्रकार बेकार अमता में भी बृद्धि होती।

(9) उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा धटिया समुपयोजन उपस्कर प्रतिष्ठापित करना। इसका सब से बुरा उदाहरण है कृषि पम्प सेट। उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा या राज्य विजली बोडी द्वारा पावर फैक्टर कनेक्शन उपस्कर न समाये जाने से यह स्थिति और भी गंभीर हो जाती है।

(10) इलैक्ट्रोनिक संचाटकों जैसे कुछ संचाटकों/सामग्री को स्वदेशी तौर पर तैयार करने के प्रयास करना जबकि इसके लिए उपयुक्त विशेषज्ञता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के असंतोषजनक कार्य-निष्पादन के कारण हुई हानि का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में गैस का उपलब्ध होना

1043. प्रौद्योगिकी कूमारी
राजस्थान :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, राजस्थान और उर्द्धरक अंती यह बलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के पश्चिमी हिस्से में तेल और गैस पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और क्या इसका कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(ग) तेल और गैस किन-किन स्थानों पर पाया गया था और इसकी वाणिज्यिक सक्षमता क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम, राजस्थान और उर्द्धरक अंती (ओ. प्रौ. सी. एनी) : (क) राजस्थान के पश्चिमी भाग में भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण 1956 से किये जा रहे हैं परन्तु इस लिए में हाइड्रो-कार्बनों के व्यापारिक स्तर पर अण्डारों का अभी तक पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप कई संरचनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार की गयी तथा 16 कूदों की खुदाई की गयी।

(ग) अब तक किसी तेल क्षेत्र का पता नहीं चला है। मनहेरा टिब्बा में एक छोटे से अलालकर गैस क्षेत्र का पता चला था। मुशाना में भी थोड़ी गैस मिली थी। फिर भी, यह प्राप्तियां व्यापारिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं हैं।

Non-availability of Coal for New Cement Unit of Chandrapur District of Maharashtra

1044. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received representations regarding non-availability of coal being experienced by the new cement units which are coming up in the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to speed up the coal movement to these cement plants in view of the utmost urgency to increase cement production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of the three units coming up in Chandrapur district coal linkage for one has already been given; and for the remaining two the matter is under active consideration in consultation with the Cement Controller.

Fines charged by Filling Stations

1045. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that filling stations in Delhi and elsewhere charge arbitrary prices whenever there is possibility of increase in petroleum prices; and

(b) If so, whether Government have taken note of it and propose to adopt some concrete measures to see that the general public is not put into difficulty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No complaint has been received except from North Bengal. The matter has been taken up with the Government of West Bengal by the Department of Petroleum and Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Generating Sets of BHEL

1047. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that brand new 'power generating sets' of BHEL Bhopal are derated continuously, whereas on the other hand imported G.E. (USA) sets have been working at full capacity for about last 17 years in Gujarat Electricity Board, Renu Sagar Power Supply Co., U.P. etc.

(b) if so, the reasons behind the failure of BHEL sets; and

(c) the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHajan) : (a) A number of 120 and 110 MW steam generator and turbo sets supplied by indigenous manufacturers (both BHEL & AVB) have not been giving their rated output continuously.

(b) & (c). There are a number of design and manufacturing deficiencies in various items of plant and equipment as also the associated auxiliaries. Renovation work was undertaken in 25 units to improve their performance. There is some improvement but still these units have not come upto the mark. Various deficiencies have again been identified and it is programmed to take up renovation works shortly to bring these sets to their rated capacity. Some of the items of work have already been taken in hand.

सीकर, राजस्थान में पाइराइट पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना

1048. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में सलादीपुर में बहुतायत में पाइराइट पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने के स्थापित किये जाने का मामला कई वर्षों से स्का पड़ा है और इस पर अभी भी स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है जबकि इसकी परियोजना रिपोर्ट कई वर्ष पूर्व तैयार की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या रुकावटें हैं और इन रुकावटों को दूर करने के पश्चात् कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिए स्वीकृति कब तक दे दिये जाने की सम्भावना है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश अनंद सेठी) : (क) और (ख). तथापि, सलादीपुरा पाइराइट्स से सलफ्यूरिक एसिड के उत्पादन के लिए सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई थी किन्तु परीक्षणों द्वारा यह सिद्ध किया जाना है कि सलफ्यूरिक एसिड के निर्माण के लिए पाइराइट्स का प्रयोग सफलतापूर्वक किया जा सकता है। परीक्षणों ने यह दर्शाया है कि सलादीपुरा पाइराइट्स का प्रयोग करके सलफ्यूरिक एसिड का उत्पादन करना तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य है। तदनुसार पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एंड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड इस समय सलफ्यूरिक एसिड और फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए सुविधाएं स्थापित करने हेतु एक तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में व्यस्त है। जैसे ही रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जायेगी,

निकेश निर्णय की वृष्टि से तरकार हारा उस पर कार्यवाही की जावेगी।

Amalgamation of Centron Industrial Alliance with Brooke Bond

1049. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have given its approval for the amalgamation of Brooke Bond with Centron Industrial Alliance Limited; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government has not so far given its approval for the amalgamation of Centron Industrial Alliance Limited with Brooke Bond

(b) Does not arise;

Recommendations of High powered Committee in respect of Soda Ash

1050. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Powered Committee constituted following an assurance in Parliament in August, 1978 to look into the problem of soda ash in the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee ; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Committee has recommended the following short-term and long-term measures:

Short-term Measures :

(i) To arrange for adequate imports, preferably through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India (CPC), in the next two years to augment supplies;

(ii) levy of some sort of cess, if necessary, on indigenous production of soda ash to subsidize the high costs of imports rather than direct pooling of prices ;

(iii) Some measures of distribution control if adequate imports could not be arranged; and

(iv) Monitoring of coal and coke movement to ensure maximum production.

Long-term Measures :

(i) Encourage additional investment in the industry by an indirect retention price scheme. This would compensate the new units to the extent of higher depreciation and interest charges to be borne by any new units due to galloping capital cost of the project.

(ii) Modernisation of New Central Jute Mills, Varanasi;

(iii) Conversion of Viramgam/Mithapur Railway line to broad gauge to remove handicap in expansion of capacities ;

(iv) Encouragement for production of soda ash through Modified solvay Process which will result in the co-production of Ammonium Chloride, which is a fertilizer; and

(v) Development of salt works to encourage the dispersal of soda ash capacity.

(c) The Government have already taken the following action in respect of the recommendations of the Committee :

SHORT-TERM MEASURES:

(i) Import of Soda ash has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) for actual user thereby making it possible for any actual user to import the material direct in case he wishes to do so. About 20,000 tonnes of soda ash was imported in the year 1979-80 by State Chemicals & Pharma. Corp. of India (CPC) and distributed through the State Govt. agencies to various consumers particularly to small scale sector. In the year 1980-81 the CPC has also finalised arrangements for import of 20,000 MT. The CPC has entered into a long-term contract with Bulgarians for import of soda ash.

(ii) The recommendation regarding levy of some sort of cess, has been considered by the Government and the view has been taken that there is no need to impose any cess on the indigenous production to subsidize imports because of the concessional duty prevalent now on imports.

(iii) Guidelines have been issued to all the manufacturers of soda ash which ensure that all industrial consumers who were taking their material direct from the manufacturers, continue to get at least the quantity they got in 1977, a year of normal supply. As a result, about 86% of soda ash produced by the manufacturers is going direct to industrial consumers at manufacturers' price.

(iv) Monitoring of movement of coke/coal is being constantly done.

LONG-TERM MEASURES :

(i) Govt. have already approved creation of additional capacity to the extent of 10.40 lakhs tonnes. It is expected that by 1984-85 a total capacity of 10 lakh tonnes is likely to materialise which would suffice to meet the anticipated 1984-85 demand. The Govt. have taken the view that the need for and the quantum of assistance that should be granted for new units can be determined when they come on stream and requisite data are available.

(ii) The New Central Jute Mills have been taken over by M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd. (Hari Fertilizers) who are considering modernisation of the plant.

(iii) The conversion of the railway line from Virangam to Mithapur has already been completed upto Hapa.

(iv) The choice of technology is dependent upon various factors such as location, availability of raw materials etc. At locations in close proximity to lime-stone and salt, the Standard solvay Process would be more appropriate. Hence, the Govt. have the view that the choice of technology should be considered on the merits of individual cases. However, among the new capacities approved M/s. Tutticorin Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. and M/s. Punjab State IDC are setting up their plants for the manufacture of soda ash on the basis of the modified solvay process.

(v) The Government and State Governments are taking steps to develop new Salt works, particularly along the East-Coast.

Laws Struck down by Supreme Court

1051. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH ;
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of Law, Justice and company affairs be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that quite a number of laws enacted by Parliament having representation of people from all parts of the country, have been struck down by the Supreme Court of India ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this respect ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that a law enacted by parliament is not struck down by the judiciary in any case ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) & (b) No, Sir. During the period 1950 to 1980, Parliament has passed 1977 Acts excluding Constitutional amendments. Of these laws the Supreme Court has in approximately 30 occasions invalidated a legislative provision passed by Parliament.

(c) Under the scheme of the Constitution the Supreme Court is entitled to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of an Act of Parliament. No proposal to alter this position is under consideration.

Caprolactam Plant in Kerala

1052 Shri K. Kunhambu : will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state : (a) whether Government are reconsidering the opinion of the expert committee in regard to the site for setting up of the Caprolactam plant in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the new development which warrants such reconsideration ;

(c) whether the proposed plant will be set up in Cochin in Kerala ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILERS (Shri P. C. Sethi) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The proposal is for having the plant at Udyogmandal, near Cochin.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement with Egypt for co-operation in the field of Energy

1053. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were some talks and agreements of mutual understanding, cooperation and help between Egypt and India during a recent visit of Egyptian Energy and Power Cooperation Delegation/Mission in which concerned Ministers and officials had a detailed talk on the subject matter ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) what percentage of Energy, power and Electricity problem of India will be solved during 1981 and 1982 for which India faces crisis which has affected too much the growth and production

of various industries and business of the country and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Discussions on matters of mutual interest took place between India and Egypt on 28th & 29th January, 1981.

(b) A protocol was signed between the two countries on 31st January 1981. According to the protocol signed, India would provide technical assistance to Egypt in the following fields;

- (i) Training for six Egyptian engineers in the various aspects of power supply industry including rural electrification ;
- (ii) Deputation of Indian experts Solar and Bio-mass energy.
- (iii) Deputation of Indian experts in the field of coal mining and exploration.

(c) The total installed generating capacity in utilities and non-utilities in the country at the beginning of 1980-81 was 31025 MW. A capacity of about 2778 MW is likely to be added during 1980-81 to bring the total installed generating capacity in the country to 33803 MW by close of the current financial year. A large number of projects are presently in various stages of construction and these will give benefits in different time horizons.

Special measures have been initiated during 1980-81 to draw up time bound betterment programmes for each thermal station and implement them effectively with the active cooperation of the various manufacturers. The State Electricity Boards have been given detailed guidelines in improving the working of SEBs. The effect of both these measures have started appearing already, and the power supply position is expected to improve further.

Power plants complained of shortage of coal during last Five years

1054. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many power plants have complained of the shortage of coal during last five years;

(b) what are the number of wagons that have been received by the power plants every month during the last five years ;

(c) how far these wagons were short of the monthly requirement;

(d) what action has been taken to remove this shortage ; and

(e) what are the comments of the Department of coal on the stagnant supply of coal wagons to the power sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) As per reports received from time to time, 31 major thermal power stations have, at one time or the other, complained of shortage of coal during the last five years ;

(b) and (c) Statement showing the average number of wagons required, number of wagons received and shortfall in receipt of wagons, per month, by the thermal power stations during the last five years, namely, 1976-77 to 1980-81 is enclosed as Annexure-1.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to step up coal supplies to the power stations, these steps include :

- (i) Railways have been asked to step up supply of wagons for movement of coal to thermal power stations.
- (ii) Close liaison is being maintained by the Deptt. of Power, Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Railways for monitoring movement of coal by rail to thermal power stations. High level inter-ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review supply of wagons to power stations and close monitoring is maintained.
- (iii) Power stations have been advised to reduce the avoidable hold up of wagons by them so that turn round time of wagons is reduced with consequent increase in availability of wagons.
- (iv) Coal supply Companies have also been advised not to supply oversized coal to thermal power stations which has a direct bearing on the expeditious releases of wagons by the power houses. The defaulting collieries supplying bigger size of coal are identified and remedial action taken.

(e) Supply of wagons for the transportation of coal to the thermal power stations has now been increasing progressively.

ANNEXURE-I

Average number of wagons required, number of wagons received and shortfall in receipt of wagons per month by the thermal power stations, during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81

Year	Allocation	Receipt	Shortfall
(Average Number of Wagons per month)			
1976-77	88,118	71,193	16,925
1977-78	95,644	72,356	23,288
1978-79	108,827	73,117	35,710
1979-80	117,897	83,897	34,000
1980-81	96,693	65,786	30,907
(from April, to December)			
January,81	141000	110272	30728
February,81	145318	..	..
March,81	145318	..	..

*Includes some provision for stock build up

Percentage of country's and population covered by broadcasting net work

1055. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of country's area and of its population covered by the broadcasting network ;

(b) how far the development of the media in India has kept pace with the modernisation and international developments; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made with regard to deficiencies, if any, in India's domestic coverage and inadequacy in its external services affecting the nation's views on matters of national and international importance ; if so, the result thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD).

BEN M. JOSHI : (a) The existing coverage provided by AIR network of the medium wave service in the country is 77.73% by area and 89.40% by population.

(b) A.I.R. keeps pace with modern developments and to the extent possible modernises the set up with newer versions of the equipment.

(c) Assessment of network deficiencies is a continuous process. It has been observed that the domestic MW coverage is shrinking at night time due to interference from the high power transmitters in the neighbouring countries. External services also have been affected because of overcrowding of shortwave bands and use of higher power transmitters by other countries. To counter the erosion on medium wave services, provision has been made in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) for the up-gradation of the power of some of the medium wave transmitters. Likewise, there is also provision for the augmentation of External Services transmitters.

Super Thermal power Station at Kahalgaon

1056. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total megawatt to be generated by the first phase programme of the Super Thermal Power Project at Kahalgaon :

(b) the relationship of this project with the Farakka STP and the Singrauli STP; and

(c) whether any draft proposal has been made for financing this project with the World Bank or IDA of IBRD as has been done in the case of Farakka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHajan) : (a) : The feasibility report for setting up of a super thermal power station at Kahalgaon prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation envisages the installation of 800 MW (4x200 MW) of generating capacity in the first phase development of the project.

(b) : Farakka, Kahalgaon and Singrauli projects are all envisaged as regional projects in the Centre Sector to be executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation.

(c) : No Sir.

**जिला शहरों में कोयला खानों के
लिए आवासियों की भूमि का
अधिगृहण**

1057. श्री बसबौर सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला शहरों में कितने आवासियों की जमीनों का कोयला खानों के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में अधिगृहण किया गया तथा प्रत्येक भाग में कितनी भूमि का अधिगृहण किया गया;

(ख) क्या अधिगृहण भूमि का युद्धावजा इस बीच आदा कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या परिवारों के बेरोजगार युवकों को, जिनकी भूमि का अधिगृहण किया गया, रोजगार दे दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महरजन) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Increase in prices of essential drugs

1058. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of essential drugs have been increased heavily; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the considerations weighing with Government for such a steep rise in the essential drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) The prices of drugs and formulations which were frozen in March, 1978 for one year on the basis of the New Drug Policy, were not adjusted upto August, 1980, though

there was substantial increase in the cost of inputs particularly, after the hikes in the Petroleum prices. The procedure for adjusting the prices was approved in August, 1980 and thereafter, prices of some bulk drugs and formulations have already been revised. These adjustments involved both increases and decreases and are on the basis of reports from the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices, and as per Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

कम बजन वाले गैस सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई

1059. श्री अशोक गहनेत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों उपभोक्ताओं को कम बजन वाले गैस सिलेंडर सप्लाई कर रही है;

(ख) क्या इस कारण उपभोक्ताओं को भारी वित्तीय हानि हो रही है;

(ग) क्या ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि गैस डीलर अप्राधिकृत उपभोक्ताओं तथा होटलों को दो तीन दिन के लिये गैस सिलेंडर सप्लाई करते हैं जिनको बाद में वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं के घरों पर लगा दिया जाता है और इस बजह से उपरोक्त स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी बड़ती हुई अनियमितताओं की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चड्डे) : (क) और

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं को कम बजन वाले गैस सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई करने सम्बन्धी शिकायतें समय समय पर प्राप्त की जा रही हैं। जिन भागों में जांच किये जाने के बाद यह सवित हो जाता है कि गैस सिलेंडर खराद हैं उनके

स्थान पर तेल कम्पनियों शिकायत करती हैं कि बिना दाम दूसरे सिलेष्टर बदल कर दे देती है। प्रतः यह ठीक नहीं है कि उपभोक्ताओं को इस कारण भारी हानियां हो रही हैं।

(ग) इस मन्त्रालय के ध्यान में कोई ऐसा विशेष उदाहरण नहीं आया है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Supply of Coal to Farakka and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Stations

1060. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project feasibility report for M.G.R. system for carrying coal to Farakka and Kahalgaon STPS has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) : The Feasibility Report for the MGR system for Farakka Super Thermal Power Station has been prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation. Work on the preparation of the feasibility report for the MGR system for proposed thermal power station at Kahalgaon has yet to be taken up.

(b) : The Farakka MGR Coal Transport system is to transport coal from the Hurra block of mines of Rajmahal coalfields to the power station over a single line railway system of 87 kms. length. The MGR system is expected to be commissioned in 1964-65, at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 39.45 crores.

समाचार-पत्र उद्योग और राज्य व्यापार निगम के बीच समन्वय

1061. श्री फूलचन वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्र उद्योग और राज्य व्यापार निगम के बीच परस्पर समन्वय लाने में विफलता की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप समाचार पत्र उद्योग को हो रही असुविधा को ध्यान में रखा गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा और क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का समाचार पत्र उद्योग को अखबारी कागज सीधे ही सप्लाई करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कूमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) समाचार-पत्र उद्योग की अखबारी कागज के आयात, जो राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया जाता है, में विलम्ब की शिकायतों के बारे में समाचार-पत्रों में छपे समाचार सरकार ने देखें हैं।

(ख) जी हां, समाचारपत्रों की अखबारी कागज की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई की बधेर स्टाक में से व्यवस्था करके कदम उठाए हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में छिड़िग कार्य

1062. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतनपुरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के निर्माण की संभावना की खोज के लिये किन-किन खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या ज्वालामुखी, रामशहर आदि में तेल का पता लगाने के लिए छिड़िग कार्य धारम्प किया गया था और यदि हां, तो वहां कितना व्यय किया गया और क्या वहां कालोनी के लिये रखे

वये बाल तथा सामग्री को नीलाम कर दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार अधिक राशि को सरकारी कोष में जमा कराया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार तेल खनियों का पता लगाने के लिये छिद्रण कार्य आरम्भ करने का है?

द्वौलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक खंडी (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) इस प्रकार के कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हां। ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्र में 91.99 लाख रुपये के मूल्यहास सहित किया गया कुल व्यय 700.74 लाख रुपये था। राम शहर क्षेत्र में 265.13 लाख रुपये के मूल्यहास सहित किया गया कुल व्यय 557.52 लाख रुपये था।

ज्वालामुखी में परिचालन के प्रथम चरण में निमित बस्ती को सेना के प्राधिकारियों को सौंप दिया गया है।

(ग) बस्ती को बेचे जाने से प्राप्त राशि को तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग जनकी वह बस्ती थी, के खाते में जमा किय दिया गया था।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उन्नत तकनीक द्वारा भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त परिणामों के प्राधार पर उपयुक्त संरचनाओं की रूपरेखा पर ही खुदाई का पुनः आरम्भ किया जाना निम्ने करेगा।

Goa's development suffers due to power dependence of other states

1063. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Goa are suffering en-

ormously in their overall economic development because the territory is almost entirely dependent on power supply from the neighbouring States and these States very often fail to honour their commitments.

(b) what steps do Government contemplate to improve this state of affairs; and

(c) whether Government propose taking measures to make that territory self-sufficient in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The requirements of power of the Union Territory of Goa are met through supplies from the neighbouring States like Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. On present indications, there is likely to be a slight shortage till 1982-83. The Central Electricity Authority is constantly monitoring the position, and every effort is being made to secure assistance from the neighbouring States, with a view to meeting this shortage. From 1983-84 onwards, the requirements of the Union Territory of Goa will be met.

Inclusion of Thermal Power Station of Bishrampur Sarguja District in the Sixth Five Year Plan

1064. SHRI CHAKARDHARI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed thermal power station of Bishrampur, Sarguja District (Madhya Pradesh) has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, when the work for setting up the same will be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). The project for installation of 2 units of 210 MW each at Bishrampur situated in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh, submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board to the Central Electricity Authority has not yet been cleared.

The project had been framed envisaging utilisation of coal available in the Bishrampur area which is of superior quality and which should not be used for power generation. The Department of Coal have been asked to study whether some inferior grade seams of coal are available in the vicinity to be able to sustain a power station in that area.

मध्य प्रदेश में समाचार पत्रों के लिये
आवंटित अखबारी कागज

1065. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छोटे समाचार पत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज का कितने टन कोटा आवंटित किया गया है;

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान उपर्युक्त कोटा किन छोटे समाचार पत्रों को दिया गया था; और

(ग) पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों को गत वर्ष

कितने टन अखबारी कागज का कोटा दिया गया था?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) 2840.15 मीट्रिक टन।

(ख) जैसे कि परिशिष्ट में दिया गया है।

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के किसी भी समाचार पत्र के अखबारी कागज के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया।

परिशिष्ट

1979-80 के दौरान जिन छोटे समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज आवंटित किया गया उनके नाम तथा उनको आवंटित अखबारी कागज की मात्रा दी हुई है।

क्रम संख्या	नाम तथा प्रकाशन स्थान	आवंटित मात्रा
1	2	3
1		टन
2		44.57
3		11.34
4		28.79
5		29.97
6		33.68
7		28.02
8		21.46
9		2.40
10		119.80
11		42.47
		3.63

1

2

3

12	दैनिक जवान भारत, हिन्दी दैनिक, सतना	.	.	56.38
13	जन धर्म, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, भोपाल	.	.	1.06
14	मानस मणि, हिन्दी मासिक, रामबन	.	.	1.17
15	जन प्रवाह, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, न्यालियर	.	.	4.47
16	दैनिक जागरण, हिन्दी दैनिक, भोपाल	.	.	111.75
17	दैनिक जागरण, हिन्दी दैनिक, रीवा	.	.	80.57
18	दैनिक जनबोध, हिन्दी दैनिक, शहडोल	.	.	73.30
19	प्रगतिशील जनपक्ष, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, जबलपुर	.	.	16.46
20	बंधविया समाचार, हिन्दी दैनिक, रीवा	.	.	83.80
21	एम०पी० चौरसिकल, अंग्रेजी दैनिक, भोपाल	.	.	91.68
22	श्रीमियर	.	.	0.88
23	एम०पी० चौरसिकल, अंग्रेजी दैनिक, रायपुर	.	.	32.57
24	प्रभात किरण, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, इन्दौर	.	.	10.87
25	आक्रांता-ए-जदीद, उर्दू दैनिक, भोपाल	.	.	139.25
26	चरावती एन्ड आवाज, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, भोपाल	.	.	20.32
27	स्वदेश, हिन्दी दैनिक, न्यालियर	.	.	82.17
28	दैनिक भारती, हिन्दी दैनिक, कटनी	.	.	9.39
29	जनजागरण, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, सिंधी	.	.	1.12
30	विन्द्या समाचार, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, रीवा	.	.	6.49
31	अग्रहूत, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, रायपुर	.	.	5.29
32	ज्वज, हिन्दी दैनिक, मन्दसौर	.	.	20.73
33	मालव टाइम्स, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, उज्जैन	.	.	3.36
34	दैनिक राही, हिन्दी दैनिक, सागर	.	.	35.43
35	सवेरा संकेत, हिन्दी दैनिक, राजनन्दगांव	.	.	49.90
36	दैनिक ब्रियेडियर, हिन्दी दैनिक, उज्जैन	.	.	2.05
37	विक्रम दर्शन, हिन्दी दैनिक, उज्जैन	.	.	28.31
38	जागरण, हिन्दी दैनिक, इन्दौर	.	.	27.87
39	चैलेंज, सिंधी साप्ताहिक, भोपाल	.	.	1.94
40	नव प्रभात, हिन्दी दैनिक, लस्कर	.	.	74.05
41	धर्मकर्ती ज्वाला, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, बिलासपुर	.	.	3.81

1	2	3
42 गोतम हितैषी, हिन्दी मासिक, देवास	.	.
43 महाकौशल केसरी, हिन्दी दैनिक, कटनी	.	.
44 इन्काब, हिन्दी साप्ताहिक, छिदवाड़ा	.	.
45 दैनिक, मध्य प्रदेश, हिन्दी दैनिक, कटनी	.	.
46 दैनिक, सान्ध्य प्रकाश, हिन्दी दैनिक, भोपाल	.	.
47 हितावड़ा, हिन्दी दैनिक, भोपाल	.	.
48 इन्दौर समाचार, हिन्दी दैनिक, इन्दौर	.	.
49 युगवर्म, हिन्दी दैनिक, जबलपुर	.	.
50 स्वदेश, हिन्दी दैनिक, इन्दौर	.	.
51 नवीन दुनिया, हिन्दी दैनिक, जबलपुर]	.	.
52 दैनिक भास्कर, हिन्दी दैनिक, उज्जैन	.	.
53 देशबन्धु, हिन्दी दैनिक, भोपाल	.	.
54 देश बन्धु, हिन्दी दैनिक, जबलपुर	.	.
55 युगधर्म, हिन्दी दैनिक, रायपुर	.	.
56 नवभारत, हिन्दी दैनिक, इन्दौर.	.	.
		2840. 15

Criticism of drug policy

1066. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government policy in relation to drugs was criticised by the President of an association of the multinational drug companies in the country at the UNIDO sponsored consultation meeting on Pharmaceuticals Industry in Lisbon ; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the First Consultation meeting on the Pharmaceutical Industry, organised by UNIDO from 1-5th December, 1980 at Lisbon, a UNIDO study on the pharmaceutical industry had been circulated for discussion. A note suggesting proposals for

amendments in the study was presented by the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (IFPMA). These amendment proposals submitted by the Western countries contained references to India. The leader of the Indian Delegation, therefore, presented a paper meeting these points. At the Plenary Session, the President of one of the Pharmaceutical Organisations from India, who attended the Consultation as a member of the IFPMA, raised these points. These were suitably replied to by the Indian Delegation.

Oil Research in Kerala

1067. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have taken any decision to conduct oil research in Kerala ;

(b) whether any foreign country's assistance has been sought for the same ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) to (c). The ONGC has done exploration work in Kerala in the past but without any discovery of hydrocarbons. In order to supplement the efforts of the ONGC, Government has recently decided to invite offers from competent foreign parties for exploration in 32 blocks including 3 blocks in the Kerala offshore area.

Issue of letter of intent for setting up Petrochemical complex at Haldia

1068. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when a letter of intent was granted to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government has fulfilled all the conditions laid down in the letter of intent including provision for infrastructural facilities;

(c) if so, whether Government have decided to grant industrial licence and if so, when; and

(d) the reasons for so much delay in granting industrial licence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A letter of intent for setting up a Petro-chemical complex at Haldia was issued to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation on the 11th November, 1977. It was modified on the 19th December, 1980 to provide for increased capacities for the manufacture of various petrochemicals as indicated in the Detailed Project Report.

(b), (c) and (d). Several other steps for implementing the project e.g. financing arrangements, incorporation of a new company, selection of consultants/collaborators and equipment etc. have yet to be finalized. The question of conversion of the letter of intent into an industrial licence can be considered at the appropriate stage.

Ratio between news and advertisements in newspapers

1069. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister

of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to enforce a ratio between news and advertisement space in all newspapers;

(b) if so, give details of the decision;

(c) whether the decision had already been implemented, if so, how it had been implemented;

(d) if not, what is reason for not implementing it so far; and

(e) how Government of India propose to implement it and whether it has got any legal sanction to implement it, if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No Sir. The Supreme Court had declared the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956 and the Daily Newspapers (Price and Page) Order 1960 as un-constitutional and void.

For the growth of a healthy press, it is necessary to have reasonable ratio between the news and the advertisements. Though the object is laudable, its attainment is not free from legal/constitutional doubts. The matter will be further pursued on receipt of the views of the Press Commission.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Setting up of small Hydro Electric Generating Stations on Chinese pattern

1070. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese pattern of power generation by setting up small hydro-electric generating stations producing 1 MW to 10 MW of power from local water resources would help us in meeting quickly the current acute power crisis throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps that Government propose to take to implement this scheme throughout the country on a war-footing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). The idea of installing the micro, and mini hydro stations is not a new one. Government attaches the highest priority to the exploitation of such potential and the execution of such schemes. However, this

is an activity that will have to be undertaken by the respective States. The Ministry of Energy has advised the States to pay special attention to such schemes, and has also offered to make available the services of experts, or render any technical assistance that may be required by them.

Increase in the transmission power of Calcutta station of A.I.R.

1071. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking to increase the transmission power of Calcutta centre of All India Radio at par with Delhi Station of All India Radio, so that programmes from Calcutta can be heard at any time from Bombay, Madras, Srinagar, Delhi and other parts of our country; and

(b) if so, when the transmission power is expected to be increased ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) & (b) . There is no such proposal at present. AIR stations are set up primarily for providing a regional service, though during night time the programmes from these stations may be heard beyond the concerned regions also. Incidentally, AIR Calcutta feeds the 1000 KW. MW transmitter at Mogra with Bengali programmes intended for Bangladesh. These programmes are widely heard in NE India.

Loan by World Bank for Development of Bombay High

1072. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has recently sanctioned a loan of 400 million dollars to India for the development of Bombay High ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank loan of US \$ 400 million is for part financing of the Phase IV and Phase V (Advance Action) development programmes of Bombay High.

The loan amount is to be utilised for procurement and installation of platforms and connecting sub-sea pipelines.

The loan carries interest at the rate of 9 1/4% per annum on amounts drawn and a commitment charge of three-fourths of one per cent on amounts undrawn; and the interest and commitment charges are payable semi-annually each year. The entire loan is to be drawn before 31st March, 1984 and is re-payable over a period of not more than 20 years including a grace period of 5 years.

Production of Life Saving Drugs

1073. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various life-saving drugs, whose production has considerably fallen during the current year ; and

(b) the reasons for the short-fall in the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) . On the basis of actual production during April-November, 1980 and estimated production during December, 1980-March, 1981, there is expected to be an overall increase in the production of most of the essential drugs during 1980-81 as compared to 1979-80.

Drilling of idle oil wells

1074. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of drilled oil wells standing idle for certain technical and geological reasons ;

(b) whether the percentage of oil extraction on Indian oil fields is low for natural geological reasons ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to repair and to commission the drilled oil wells standing idle and also to raise oil well productivity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The following steps are being taken:

- Strengthening of departmental well servicing teams.
- Purchase of additional work over rigs for repair of wells.
- Obtaining foreign teams on contract basis for repair of wells.

रेडियो और टी० वी० कलाकारों
तथा विदेशीों के बाबत के लिये
मानदण्ड

1075. श्री जेनूल बहार : क्या
मुख्यमंत्री और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेडियो और टी० वी० कला-
कारों तथा विदेशीों के चयन के क्या
मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को चयन के
विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन शिकायतों
के मामले में की गई जांच का क्या
परिणाम निकला; और

(घ) चयन प्रक्रिया लागू करने के
क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है?

मुख्यमंत्री और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप
मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदिनी एम०
चोहारी) : (क) जहाँ तक आकाशवाणी
तथा दूरदर्शन में नियमित स्टाफ प्राइटिस्टों
के चयन का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक श्रेणी के
पदों के लिए विशिष्ट मर्ती नियम हैं तथा
चयन इन्हीं नियमों के अनुसार किया
जाता है। जहाँ तक संपील, नाटक,
जैसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए कलाकारों
के चयन का सम्बन्ध है, यह इस उद्देश्य
के लिए नियमीकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुसार
उपयुक्त स्वर परीक्षण करने के पश्चात्
किया जाता है। बातचीजों तथा परिचर्चाओं
जैसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए इनमें आग

लेने वालों का चयन करने में विशिष्ट
क्षेत्र में उनकी जानकारी और विशेषता,
विषय को प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रस्तुत करने की
धोग्यता तथा विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों को
प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता, आदि जैसी
बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ब) और (ग) कभी कभी
शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, परन्तु ये बहुधा
कठिपय लोगों को बुक न करने के
सम्बन्ध में होती हैं। इस प्रकार की
सभी शिकायतों पर आकाशवाणी और
दूरदर्शन द्वारा विचार किया जाता है
तथा उन पर गुण-दोष के आधार पर
कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(घ) प्रबन्ध नहीं उठता। विभिन्न
कार्यक्रमों के लिए कलाकारों के चयन
की बर्तमान प्रणाली काफी संतोषजनक
दंग से कार्य कर रही प्रतीत होती है।

**Production of fuel briquettes from
coal-dust, rice husk, agricultural
residues and civil garbage**

1076. SHRI CHATURBHUJ :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
to state:

(a) details of the work done at the
Regional Research Laboratory (Hyderabad) and Central Fuel Research Institute
(Dhanbad) to produce fuel briquettes
from coal-dust, rice husk, agricultural
residues and civil garbage; and

(b) proposal to experiment the production
of such briquettes on commercial
scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Regional
Research Laboratory (Hyderabad) has
studied briquetting of coke breeze, char
coal fines and coal fines. The Central Fuel
Research Institute (Dhanbad) also has
developed a process to produce smokeless
domestic fuel (Pellet Coke) utilising low
grade coking coals or by-products from
cooking coal washeries like middlings,
sinks, slurries etc. Studies on direct
briquetting of rice husk, agricultural
residues and civil garbage have not yet
been done either at Regional Research
Laboratory Hyderabad or at Central
Fuel Research Institute.

(b) The task of commercialisation of the process developed by Regional Research Laboratory-Hyderabad has been assigned to National Research Development Corporation Ltd. an undertaking of Department of Science and Technology. The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. is also putting up a plant for briquetting coke from char fines. Based on the process developed by Central Fuel Research Institute a pellet plant at Khas Kusunda with an installed capacity of 100 tonnes per day has been commissioned and the plant is now under commercial production.

Oil supply by O.P.E.C. countries at Reasonable rates

1077. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the results of the efforts with the OPEC countries to secure guaranteed oil supplies at prices considered fair and reasonable for developing countries like India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): The OPEC referred these question *inter alia*, to the long-term strategy committee. The committee met in May, 1980 in Taif (Saudi Arabia) and discussed, among other things, that part of the report which deals with OPEC's relations with other developing countries. However, no final decisions on these questions could be reached. There were further inconclusive discussions at the Vienna meeting of OPEC Ministers for Petroleum, Finance and Foreign Affairs in September 1980. The question was to have been further considered at a subsequent OPEC meeting and remitted for final decision to the Baghdad Summit of OPEC. The Iran-Iraq war led to the indefinite postponement of the OPEC Summit meeting and consideration of the issue has also been deferred.

Supply of coal to various States and establishments during 1980

1078. SHRI D. L. BAJPAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of coal to various States has been scarce and availability of the same has been badly affected; if so, the total quantity of coal produced and moved to the various States and establishments from 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980 State-wise/Establishment-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the movement of Railways, production and running of various industries, have been badly affected owing to short supply and non-availability of coal, and if so, the steps Government propose to take for the

augmentation of the production and supply of coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Supply of coal to the various States was affected due to shortage of transport capacity. The coal produced during the year 1980 was 109.12 million tonnes. A statement indicating the state-wise despatches during 1980 along with the despatches to the major consuming sectors is enclosed.

(b) Although there is no shortage of coal, the requirements of consumers are sometimes not met fully on account of transportation bottlenecks, or shortage of particular grades of coal. Coal companies are in constant touch with Railways at all levels to improve the availability of wagons for movement of coal.

The steps being taken to augment coal production, *inter-alia*, are:—

- (i) Improvement in power supply.
- (ii) Expediting land acquisition.
- (iii) Improvement in the Law and Order situation through close liaison with the State Government.
- (iv) Modernisation of mining technology.

Statement

Estimated Supply of coal to the various States in 1980

			(in million tonnes)
Bihar	.	.	20.33
West Bengal	.	.	13.45
U.P.	.	.	9.01
Orissa	.	.	4.06
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	11.18
Maharashtra	.	.	7.61
Gujarat	.	.	6.69
Rajasthan	.	.	1.05
Delhi	.	.	2.57
Punjab	.	.	1.49
Haryana	.	.	0.89
Tamil Nadu	.	.	30.56
Andhra Pradesh	.	.	4.92
Karnataka	.	.	0.95
Other-smaller States	.	.	0.56
Railways	.	.	12.21

Estimated supply of coal to various consuming sectors in 1980

(million tonnes)

Power	36.60
Steel	21.84
Loco	12.21
Cement	4.34
Fertilizers	2.01
Others	23.03

Capacity Utilisation of Indian Fertilizer Plants

1979. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the capacity utilization of Indian Fertilizers Plants is less than 50 per cent resulting into shortfall necessitating import of fertilizers to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores ;

(b) whether one of the reasons behind such shortfall is poor supply of power, coal and feedstock to the plants ;

(c) whether an inter-Ministerial group has re-emphasised that the reported cut-back in the outlay for fertilizer industry in the Sixth Plan will further widen the demand gap unless efforts are made to improve the capacity utilization of existing plants ; and

(d) if so, steps taken by the Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The capacity utilization of Indian Fertilizer Plants, particularly those producing nitrogenous fertilizers, was 71.2% in 1978-79 and 66.2% in 1979-80. During the first 10 months of 1980-81 (April, 1980 to January, 1981), it was 54.9%. The decline was due to serious constraints on availability of power, coal and feedstock. It may, however, be pointed out that there has always been import of fertilizers since the production of fertilizers has always been short of demand.

(c) and (d). Adequate provision has been made for the fertilizer programme envisaged during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In order to improve the capacity utilization of fertilizer plants special efforts

are being made to arrange for adequate supplies of feedstock and inputs to the plants. Besides, measures such as plant operation improvement programmes, installation of captive power generation facility, change of catalyst, addition of balancing equipment, etc. are already on hand to remove other constraints on production.

Holding of Film Festivals

1980. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Film Festival is a venue for a mutual exchange of rich tastes and there is a stampede by the public to watch the uncensored films of critical acclaim sent in by countries all over the world ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tickets for these films are abnormally high priced which only the affluent afford ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Censor chops such films mercilessly when they are released for screening for general public ; and

(d) if so, reasons for adopting such standards by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) One of the aims of holding International Film Festival is to provide a glimpse into different cine-cultures as well as present the best in the world cinema. Over the years the festival has helped in moulding the audience for good cinema and made the works of outstanding film-makers familiar to Indian audience.

(b) The value of tickets for these films has gradually been reduced. In 1977 the highest ticket was for Rs. 25/- It was reduced to Rs. 20/- in 1979 and to Rs. 15/- in 1981.

(c) & (d). Films screened during the International Film Festival are exempted from the censorship provision, as required under the Festival Regulations and in keeping with the practice followed at other International Film Festivals. However, all films intended for public exhibition, other than festival screenings, are censored by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. Portions considered objectionable in terms of the guidelines are deleted by the Board before issue of censor certificates.

Penalisation to Drug companies for illegal excess capacity

1081. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether drug companies ever been penalised for building illegal excess capacity ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b). The phenomenon of production exceeding the licensed capacities is not confined to drug industry. In the case of drug industry it was decided in March, 1978 to regularise excess production of bulk drugs and formulations as per criteria and conditions indicated in paragraphs 27.3 to 35 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-1978. It was also decided that if the companies had expanded beyond licensed capacity or done any other acts in violation of the conditions attached to the specific Industrial Licences or other authority granted to them or of any other laws during the period 1973-77 or prior to that, action might be taken against them on the same lines as applicable to all companies in other sectors of industry which might have committed similar violations.

While data was collected to implement the above mentioned decisions and discussions and assessments were being done Government announced its policy in August 1980 to recognise installed capacities as on 4-9-1980 where these are in excess of licensed capacities subject to certain conditions in respect of certain selected industries of importance to the national economy and those engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption (which includes drugs and pharmaceuticals industry).

The question of implications of both the policies is being examined in consultation with the concerned departments.

Set up of two large size fertilizer projects in Gujarat

1082. SHRI R.P. GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two large sized fertilizer projects are to be set up near Surat in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether they will be in Public Sector or in Joint Sector ;

(c) whether there are any foreign consultants engaged in the implementation of these two projects ; and

(d) if so, names of these foreign consultants and remuneration to be paid to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) A large-sized fertilizer project with two ammonia plants and four urea plants is being set up at Hazira, near Surat in Gujarat.

(b) the project is in the cooperative sector.

(c) & (d). M/s Samprogetti of Italy have been awarded the consultancy contract for the urea plants for a total fees (nett) of about \$ 5.237 million. M/s Kellogg India Ltd. (KIL) and M/s Kellogg International Service Corporation (KISCO) are the consultants for the ammonia plants. The total fees (nett) payable to Kellogg is about \$ 15.400 million.

Consultations with State Governments to provide Legal Aid to the Poor

1083. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government in consultation with State Governments are trying to create a pool of lawyers on district levels to provide legal aid and help the poor people in the disposal of the cases pending against them ; if so, the proposals thereof ;

(b) whether any State Government have taken so far any scheme for helping and aiding poor people in their States ; and if so, the facts thereof and names of States ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir. It is for the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations operating Legal Aid Schemes to make necessary arrangements for appointments of counsel for legal aid either by drawing up a panel for the purpose or otherwise.

(b) Details of the Legal Aid Schemes operating in various States and Union Territories available with the Government are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Ser. No. LT-1934,80]

गुजरात को रायल्टी का भुगतान

1084. श्री जोती छाई द्वारा० छोड़वारी क्षय ऐट्रोलियम, रायल्टी और उर्द्धरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधोधित तेल पर रायल्टी दिये जाने की मांग की है, रायल्टी की कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और गुजरात सरकार ने किस समय से रायल्टी की मांग भी है;

(ख) रायल्टी की कितनी राशि और कब से दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या 1976 में रायल्टी 20 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर कम दी गई थी और क्या उसमें अन्तर की राशि का भुगतान मबूद किया जायेगा ?

ऐट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्द्धरक मंत्री (और प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) गुजरात सरकार ने जुलाई, 1980 के अपने ज्ञापन के अनुसार यह मांग की है कि मध्य पूर्वी ईच-मार्क कच्चे तेल की पोर्ट पर उत्तराई समय के 20 प्रतिशत की दर से रायल्टी निष्पारित की जाए और यह 1-1-1976 से प्रभावी होनी चाहिए।

(ख) और (ग) मामला सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन है और मामले के सम्बन्धित सभी पहलुओं को इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय लिये जाने के समय व्यान में रखा जायेगा।

विवरणियां दाखिल करने वाली काम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

1085. श्री नरसिंह महावाना : क्या विभिन्न व्याय और काम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी लिमिटेड काम्पनियों की संख्या क्या है, जिन्होंने पिछले बर्ष कानूनी उपचारणों के अन्तर्गत विवरणियां दाखिल नहीं की हैं;

(ख) उन कम्पों के विरुद्ध क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उन काम्पनियों के विरुद्ध जिन्होंने काम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत धरने लेके नहीं रखे हैं, तथा जिन्होंने प्रशासनिक अनियमिततायें की हैं; क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विभिन्न व्याय और काम्पनी कार्य द्वारा (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) (क) से (ग) : सूचना संप्रह की जा रही है वह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

राज्यव्यापक सर्विहि कर दिल के बारे में विवरणियां

1086. श्री लालिक इस्मेत :

श्री हीरालाल द्वारा० प्रश्नार :

क्या उर्द्धा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजाध्यक्ष समिति की उर्द्धा भेद के विभिन्न बस्तुओं के बारे में मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितनी सिफारिशें सरकार द्वारा मान ली गई हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन सिफारिशों की कार्यवित करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

उर्द्धा मंत्रालय में राज्य द्वारा (श्री विक्रम महावान) : (क) विद्युत सालाई उत्तोग के सभी पहलु इस समिति की रिपोर्ट में शामिल हैं। इनमें से निम्नलिखित पहलुओं पर बहु दिया गया है :—

1. विकास के लिए आवैजना।
2. परियोजना तैयार करना और उनका क्रियान्वयन।
3. प्रचासन और अनुरक्षण।

4. वित्त, वित्तीय प्रबन्ध तथा ईरिक। समिति की मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशों का सारांश विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ब) और (ग). रिपोर्ट की कुछ सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार विभाग क्षेत्रों के विद्युत मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के दौरान किया गया था। राज्यों से अपने विचार शीघ्रतिथीघ्र मेजेने का अनुरोध किया गया है। सिफारिशें राज्यों के साथ समुचित परामर्श के बाद लागू की जाएंगी।

विवरण

विद्युत समिति की मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें

विद्युत समिति ने विद्युत सप्लाई उद्योग के सभी पहलुओं पर विस्तृत सिफारिशें की हैं। मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशों का सारांश नीचे दिया जाता है:

1. विद्युत विकास के लिए आयोजना :

समिति ने विद्युत भावोजना के लिए 15 से 20 वर्ष की समयावधि की तथा उसी परवधि में अध्यकालीन धोजनाओं की सिफारिश की है। एक धोव के लिए भावोजना करने पर बल दिया गया है, न कि अलग-अलग राज्यों के भावोजना करने पर समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि विद्युत उत्पादन में (अवधि 2000 ई० तक 45%) तथा पारेषण में अवधि 400 के० बी० की सभी प्रमुख पारेषण लाइनें तथा अन्तर्राज्यीय प्रकृति की 220 के० बी० की लाइनें भी केवल सरकार के स्वामित्व में होने चाहिए तथा उसके द्वारा प्रबलिन की जानी चाहिए। केन्द्रीय धोव की भूमिका को बढ़ाना होगा। पारेषण हानियों को कम करने के लिए समिति ने कमता की भावस्थकता तथा 3773 LS-3.

प्रत्येक राज्य में कमी का मूल्यांकन करके, पारेषण हानि में उत्तरोत्तर कमी करने का सुझाव दिया है। लघु जल विद्युत वर्षीयोजनाओं पर भी बल दिया गया है।

परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन : न्यूसलीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु समिति ने एक नए नियम का गठन करने का सुझाव दिया है। विद्युत के अन्तर्गत आदान प्रदान के लिए (वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय विजली बोडी के स्थान पर) तर्वाचिक क्षेत्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अधीन एक राष्ट्रीय प्रिड के गठन का सुझाव भी दिया गया है। सलाह देने की केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की वर्तमान जिम्मेदारी प्राधिकरण से ले लेने के लिए सलाहकार संगठन के लिए एक नया तार्वाचिक धोव गठित किया जाना है। विद्युत संयंत्रों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में (प्रतिस्पर्धी का बातावरण बनाने के लिए) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिं. जैसी समालत सुविधा का गठन करने पर अब भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिं. को विद्युत विभाग के अधीन करने का सुझाव समिति ने दिया है।

2. प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण :

समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि सभी ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों में उत्तरोत्तर 80% उपलब्धता गुणांक तथा 58% संयंत्र भार अनुपात प्राप्त किया जाए। कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने पर बल दिया गया है, उचित भौगोलिक सम्बन्ध बनाने तथा पर्याप्त मात्रा में फुटकर पुर्जे तैयार रखने का उल्लेख किया गया है। ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की मानीटारिंग करने में एक प्रभाव-कारी प्रबन्ध सूचना प्रणाली का गठन किया जाना चाहिए।

3. वित्तीय प्रबन्ध तथा ईरिकों :

राज्य विजली बोडी के लिए लाभ की दर 15% निर्वाचित की जानी चाहिए।

(इसमें सरकारी छहों पर व्याज लाभित है), जिससे विद्युत कार्यक्रम के लिए पर्याप्त संधान जुटाने में सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। निनाणिधीन कार्य सम्बन्धी व्याज को राजस्व लेवे में नामे डाला जाना चाहिए तथा उसे पूंजी में परिणत नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, जैसा कि इस समय किया जाता है। समिति ने टैरिफ के सिद्धान्तों पर विस्तृत सिफारियों की हैं, जिनमें उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि टैरिफ लागत से कम स्तर पर निर्धारित नहीं की जानी चाहिए। किसी भी श्रेणी के उपभोक्ता के लिए कोई भी प्रार्थक सहायता, इस हेतु राज्य विधान मण्डल में परिवर्त हो जाने के बाद राज्य सरकार से प्रार्थक सहायता के रूप में दी जानी चाहिए। बरेलू तथा वानिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए इन्वेंटरीकाल टैरिफों तथा व्यस्तमकालीन टैरिफों का सुझाव दिया गया है। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि कृषकों तथा ग्रामीण उपभोक्ताओं को एक बंगां के रूप में, प्रार्थक सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है और प्रार्थक सहायता लघु/सीमान्त कृषकों तक ही सीमित रहनी चाहिए। कृषकों के लिए समान दर टैरिफ समाप्त कर दी जानी चाहिए। बोडीं के कुण्डल और कारीगर कार्यसिल्पादन के लिए मानवष्ट, हाल ही में गठित किए गए विजली लागत और कीमत व्यूरो द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए।

4. शाम विद्युतीकरण :

लगभग 1994-95 तक 100% ग्राम विद्युतीकरण हो जाना चाहिए। स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग के लिए गुलक राज्य सरकार द्वारा सीधे ही राज्य विजली बोडीं को दिए जाने चाहिए ताकि ग्रामीण थोड़ों को यह आवश्यक सुविधा मिल सके। ग्रामीण लोगों को अपने घरों की वार्षिक कारने के लिए आज देने की स्कीमों का सुझाव दिया गया है।

5. संगठन तथा प्रबंधन स्वदेश्वरा :

समिति ने विद्युत सप्लाई उद्योग को पुनर्गठित करने के लिए विद्युत सिकारियों की है। राष्ट्रीय परेण्य लाइनों तथा भारत प्रेण्य केन्द्रों के स्वामित्व ग्रहण करने के लिए तथा उनका प्रबालन करने तथा विद्युत के अन्तर्राजीय आदान-प्रदान को नियंत्रित करने तथा केन्द्रीय केन्द्रों से सेपी भागीदार राज्यों को विद्युत के अधिकार प्रबाल में सहायता करने के लिए प्रत्येक थोड़े में तात्त्विक केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरणों का गठन किया जाना है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत उत्पादन नियमों की केन्द्रीय थोड़े के राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत नियम, राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत नियम तथा दामोदर घाटी नियम के विद्युत उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कार्य अपने हाथ में लेने हैं। राज्य विजली बोडीं के संघटन में संशोधन तथा राज्य विजली बोडीं और केन्द्रों प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्षों/सदस्यों के बचन करने को अकियाये बताई गई हैं।

6. अनुसंधान तथा विकास :

समिति ने विद्युत थोड़े में अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य के लिए आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि का सुझाव दिया है।

Taking over of durgapur Village by Western Coalfields Limited

1087 SHRI SHANTARAM POTDURKHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to save the Durgapur Village from being taken over by the Western Coalfields Limited for its activities;

(b) is it necessary to take over the entire land of the village when there are no coal deposits underneath;

(c) what would be the rate of compensation to be paid to those whose lands would be acquired as a matter of necessity;

(d) are there any alternative steps taken to rehabilitate those who will be deprived of the lands by the Western Coalfields Limited; and

(e) will Government propose absorbing such landless people in the industries that are coming up in the region on top priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) & (b). Only a part of the Durgapur Village was notified under Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 for acquisition for Durgapur Project this includes some lands which are not coal bearing. These lands have been acquired for developing infrastructures like workshop, Coal Handling plant, colony and for dumping of overburden of Durgapur opencast mine.

After the lands had vested absolute in the Central Government free from all encumbrances, some representation have been received seeking exemption from acquisition for certain lands including lands which have no coal deposits underneath. These representations are being examined from various angles including the legal one.

(c) The rate of compensation payable to the land losers ranges from Rs. 1500.00 to Rs. 3750.00 per acre of land acquired depending upon the class of land.

(d) & (e). Employment is given to a land loser or one of his dependents depending on the area of land acquired from him. Implementation of schemes for rehabilitation of land losers are in the purview of the State Government : However the coal company would render if required assistance in implementing such a scheme.

Erection of Endosulfan Project in Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Udyogamandal, Kerala,

1088. **SHRI E. BALANDANAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when will be the erection of Endosulfan project in the Hindustan Insecticides Limited Udyogamandal, Kerala be completed and when will the plant start production ;

(b) is it a fact that due to lack of knowledge in the erection of this plant more than Rs. 50 lakhs has already been lost ;

(c) is it also a fact that a large quantity of imported raw materials Thionyl Chloride has been lost due to careless storage causing health hazards to the workers and the public ;

(d) if so, what is the estimated loss ; and

(e) what are the steps Government are going to take against the guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) The erection of the plant within the battery limits has already been completed and it is expected to be commissioned during February 1981 and to start initial production in February/March 1981.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Thionyl Chloride is highly corrosive. Because of prolonged storage, the packing started giving way. Consequently a part of the material stored, amounting to about Rs. 17 lakhs in value, was lost by leakage. The quantity stored was adequately insured and claims have been preferred. All safety precautions were taken in salvaging the leaking drums. The management have reported that there was no environmental hazard as a result of the leakage.

(e) In view of the position stated under (c) and (d) above does not arise.

Refugees Settled in Rajasthan and Assistance Provided to Them

1089. **SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of refugees so far settled in Rajasthan State and assistance provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

The number of various categories of displaced persons resettle in Rajasthan is indicated below :

Category of Displaced Persons	Number
1. Displaced Persons from former West Pakistan	3,73,000 Persons
2. Old migrant from former East Pakistan	300 families
3. New migrants Small Trade families from former East Pakistan	335 families
4. New migrants agriculturist families from former East Pakistan	573 families
5. Displaced Persons of Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971	4,300 families

These displaced persons have been provided assistance for construction of houses, purchase of Bullocks, Bullock carts and Tool and equipment, seeds and fertilizers reclamation of land and soil conservation, development of homestead plots, construction of shop-cum-residence for running small trade business in the form of grant and loan

at the scales prescribed by the Government of India. In addition agriculturist families have also been allotted cultivable agricultural land.

The displaced persons from West Pakistan who came immediately after partition of the country were also given compensation for the properties left behind by them.

R.E.C.s Plan for Electrification of Villages having large population of SC/ST

1000. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.E.C. has drawn up any plan for the electrification of the village having a large population of S.C./S.T. and other weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the salient features of this plan;

(c) the likely date of which the total electrification of all such villages would be achieved; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation has been providing financial assistance on concessional terms for rural electrification schemes in Harijan Bastis and other backward, underdeveloped and hilly areas, including those predominantly inhabited by tribals.

(b) The salient features of the tribal area electrification schemes and Harijan Basti electrification schemes are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the tentative Perspective Plan proposals received from the various States, cent per cent electrification of villages in the country might be possible by mid-1990s, for which an estimated outlay of Rs. 3500 crores is required. By that time all the villages inhabited by the tribal population and Harijan Bastis might also be electrified.

Statement

A scheme is considered as a tribal area scheme by Rural Electrification Corporation, if in the scheme area, more than 50% of its population is tribal or the area has been included in the Tribal Sub-Plan or in the Tribal Development Agency as notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs,

Normally, at least 15% of the total annual outlay for REC's normal programme and the Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP) is earmarked for schemes in tribal areas. The tribal area schemes are eligible for financial assistance on concessional terms applicable to Specially Underdeveloped (SU) Areas and the Minimum Needs Programme/Revised Minimum Needs Programme (MNP/RMNP). These concessions include lower rates of interest, longer periods for repayment and liberalised norms of viability as compared to other backward as well as advanced areas. The period of repayment of the loan is 30 years with a rate of interest from 6% to 9 1/2%, as compared with 25 years with 7% to 9 1/2% interest rate in the case of Backward Areas and 20 years with 7 1/2% to 9 1/2% interest rate in the case of Advanced Areas. In regard to the viability criteria also, the break-even level is to be achieved at the 15th year as compared with the 10th year in the case of Backward Areas and 7th year in the case of Advanced Areas. The prescribed rate of return is to be achieved at the end of 25th year as compared with 20th year in the case of Backward Areas and 15th year in the case of Advanced Areas. Besides, the schemes of exceptionally difficult areas are considered on individual merits for the purpose of being accorded such further concessions in the criteria of viability as may be necessary.

In the case of Harijan Bastis, in the rural electrification projects approved by the Corporation for financial assistance, wherever provision is made for street lights in the main villages, it is provided that the adjoining Harijan Bastis will also be covered. Besides, the Corporation has been providing financial assistance for electrification of the Harijan Bastis adjoining the villages which had earlier been left-out while electrifying the main villages.

In the case of Harijan Basti loans, the period of repayment is 15 years, with a rate of interest of 5%.

Agreement with USSR to set up a Thermal Power Plant in U.P.

1001. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Government of USSR for the setting up of Thermal Power Plant in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement in connection with the supply of equipment, know-how, raw material and quantum of power to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation concluded between India and the U.S.S.R. the construction of an integrated Thermal Power Plant of the Capacity of 1000 MW (with possibility of expansion up to 3000 MW) together with matching transmission facilities and coal development has been included as one of the projects for which Soviet assistance will be made available. The Government have decided that the Soviet assistance would be used for the first stage development of 1000 MW capacity of the super thermal project to be located at Waidehan in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The Super Thermal Power Project at Waidehan is envisaged to have an ultimate capacity of 3000 MW. Project details, such as those relating to supply of equipment etc. have not yet been finalised.

Fertilizers Production and Imports

1092. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHRE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any increase in the production of fertilizers during the last three months;

(b) what would be the expected production of fertilizers upto end of March, 1981;

(c) whether the country's demand for fertilizers will be met during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the extent upto which the import of fertilizers will be minimised by the end of Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of fertilizers is estimated to be about 22 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 8.5 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ in 1980-81.

(c) The production of fertilizers by the end of the Sixth Plan will not be adequate to meet the full demand.

(d) As a result of the efforts being made to augment indigenous fertilizer production, the percentage of imported nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers to their total consumption is expected to come down from about 39% at the beginning of the 6th Plan to 29% by the end of the Plan.

उविग्हाहों की ओर सातवें फिल्मोत्तम से संबंधित सरकारी देव रिपोर्ट।

1093. श्री हीरालाल शार० परमारः क्या सूचना ओर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन उविग्हाहों की ओर देव सरकारी राशियों का व्योरा क्या है जहाँ सातवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्मोत्तम की फिल्में प्रदर्शित की गई थीं;

(ख) उक्त राशियाँ बकाया रहने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उन पर अब तक कितना व्याज चढ़ चुका है;

(घ) क्या उक्त बकाया राशियाँ बसूल हो जावेगी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त राशिय बकाया होने के लिये कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है?

सूचना ओर प्रसारण मंडालय में उद्दंडी (कुमारी कुमुहवेल एवं जोर्ज) : (क) सातवें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म लमारोह के निए किराए पर लिए गए किसी भी सिनेमा घर की ओर सरकार की कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

(ख) से (ङ), प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Central team sent to DVC to go into the grievances of workers

1094. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRAVERMA: SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central team had recently visited the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to go into the grievances of the workers which has been causing strained relations between the management and the workers hampering the smooth functioning of the Corporation; and

finds if so, the salient features of the functioning of the team and the steps contemplated by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) & (b) No Central team has been sent to DVC recently, to go specifically into the grievances of workers. Secretary, Department of Power, Government of India, undertook an inspection tour of the DVC thermal power stations between 28th to 30th December, 1980. As part of his tour, which was also concerned with identifying the causes of low generation and suggesting improvements, Secretary (P) had discussions with certain registered DVC unions on the matter of industrial relations. He found that there had been a tremendous improvement in all the plants in the matter of discipline. Considerable attention had also been paid during the last 3 months for improving the working conditions in the various power plants. Action to improve housing facilities, improvements in the township areas and recreation facilities have been undertaken. The DVC will also be appointing Welfare Inspectors shortly to look

into the grievances of workers and arrange for settling them expeditiously.

Set up of Doordarshan Commercial Corporation

1095. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Doordarshan Commercial Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total revenue earned by Government during the last three years from the commercial service of Doordarshan State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is premature to give the details at this stage.

(c) The information is given below:-

S.No.	Name of State	Total gross revenue earned during the year		
		1977-78 (Rs.)	1978-79 (Rs.)	1979-80 (Rs.)
1.	Union Territory of Delhi (DDK, Delhi)	94,05,400	1,43,78,500	1,81,42,875.50
2.	Maharashtra (DDK, Bombay)	87,19,280	1,53,49,125	1,89,90,900.00
3.	Punjab (DDK, Jullundur)	11,64,250	28,64,500	58,85,850.00
4.	West Bengal (DDK, Calcutta)	20,77,500	50,72,200	83,35,790.45
5.	Tamil Nadu (DDK, Madras)	11,47,250	31,71,250	56,46,400.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh (DDK, Lucknow)	8,22,000	20,80,000	32,18,850.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir (DDK, Srinagar)	3,75,500	9,52,250	14,23,174.00

Setting up of Oil refinery at Mangalore

1096. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up an oil refinery at Mangalore;

(b) if so, whether the site where it will be located has been identified and the survey has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure and other details like tentative date of its completion and installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is a proposal to set up a refinery in the West Coast region around Mangalore.

(b) A decision of the exact location of the refinery will be taken after receipt

of the report of the Site Selection Committee constituted by Government.

(c) The extent of expenditure will be known only after preparation of the feasibility report. The project will take about four and a half years' time for completion from date Government approval is given. As per the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Grass Roots refineries the installed capacity of the refinery will be of 6 million tonnes per annum.

Purpose and amount spent on foreign tour/deputation on officers of Directorate of Doordarshan

1098. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers serving in the Directorate of Doordarshan, New Delhi were sent on foreign tour/deputation during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 till date ;

(b) if so, the purpose for which they were sent and the amount spent on their foreign tour/deputation ; and

(c) whether Doordarshan has got any benefit from such tour, if so, what are they ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) : A statement is attached.

(c) : Officers of Doordarshan are sent abroad to attend various seminars, training courses, Workshops, etc. or to cover the visits of the President or the Prime Minister. The benefits derived by Doordarshan from such visits are (i) Doordarshan's point of view on various problems is effectively presented at international forums and Doordarshan's involvement in the field of international broadcasting development is ensured ; (ii) Doordarshan gets essential feed-back on programme development, latest technology and the latest techniques used in the production of programmes and fresh insights about the way TV is being used in different countries ; and (iii) TV professionals get an opportunity to see for themselves the different TV systems abroad, utilisation of the latest technology and the different concepts of software planning. On their return these officers contribute to the enrichment of TV programmes.

Names of Officers of Doordarshan sent on foreign tour/deputation and the amount spent on their foreign tour/deputation during years 1979-80, 1980-81 till date.

S.No	Name of Officer	Country/Place visited	Period of visit	Purpose of visit	Expenditure incurred	
					Indian currency	Foreign currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80						
1.	Sh. V.A.D. Rayalu Chief Engineer	Federal Republic of Germany	2-5-79 to 12-5-1979	Discussion on the proposed partnership arrangement between Doordarshan & New German Radio in Federal Republic of Germany.	28,798.00	14,684.00
2.	Sh. M.M. Arthan a E-in-C	Do.	Do.	To participate in the 7th meeting of the ABU Sports Working party.	19.186.50	1,722.50
3.	Sh. S. Shanker, DG (then DDG)	Wellingdon (Newzeland)	7-5-79 to 9-5-79	11th International TV Symposium at Montral (Switzerland)	11,448.00	10,896.00
4.	Sh. N.N. Khamma DCE	Montreaux (Switzerland)	27-5-79 to 1-6-79	For co-ordinating the Training seminar at Kuala Lumpur		
5.	Sh. N. Venkateswarlu E-in-C	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1-6-79 to 25-6-79	Kuala Lumpur		
6.	Sh. H.B. Mathur CP TV	U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia etc.	10-6-79 to 21-6-79	To cover PM's visit		
7.	Lum. Jai Chandiram,GP TV	Kuala Lumpur	4 months w.e.f 12-8-79	To assist the AIBD in the TV Training Course.	6,220.00	Nil

The amount has not been indicated by the Ministry of External Affairs.

8.	Sh. N. N. Khanna DCE Colombo (Sri Lanka)	2-9-79 to 8-9-79	Meetings of the Standing Egg Committee of ABU and its working Parties at Colombo	7,919.59	2,985.00
9.	Sh. A. R. Shinde DDG Washington	12-9-79 to 14-11-79	To participate in the International TV Pro- ject	20,204.00	Nil
10.	Sh. N. N. Khanna DCE Geneva	24-9-79 to 30-11-79	Indian delegation to WARC to Geneva 1979	18,800.00	75,659.00
11.	Sh. M. N. Mehtani A.P.O. Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	1-10-79 to 20-12-79	Deputation to AIBD at Kuala Lumpur to attend TV Egg. Comm. Do. Do.	10,259.00	8,600.00
12.	Sh. P. C. Khare SE Do.	5-10-79 to 12-10-79	To participate in the 1st TV Festival of Non-Aligned Countries	13,889.00	237.75
13.	Sh. S. Shanker DG (then DDG)	Yugoslavia	To attend the Committee meet- ings, Administrative Council Meetings and General Assem- bly of ABU and to study the stadium arrangement for in- ternational Sports and Games Tournaments.	1,395.00	7,152.00
14.	Sh. S. Shanker DG (then DDG) Bankok, Bali, Jakarta and Singapore	11-11-79 to 28-11-79	Training on small Guage Vi- deo Workshop.	841.00	Nil
15.	Sh. B.K. Sharma Sr. Engg. Asstt. Colombo (Sri Lanka)	24-3-80 to 1-4-80	1980-81		
1.	Sh. S. Shanker DG FRG (West Germany)	2-6-80 to 11-6-80	For participation in the Inter- national Coproduction Work- shop	1,110.00	7,610.00
2.	Sh. A.R. Shinde (DG) Sri Lanka (Colombo)	17-8-80 to 25-8-80	To participate in the 17th Gen- eral Assembly meeting of ABU and its Associated meetings.	4,851.25	2,651.75
3.	Sh. P.B. L. Srivastava CE Colombo (Sri Lanka)	17-8-80 to 25-8-80	To participate in Engineering Committee meeting of ABU and its associated working party meetings.	3,976.00	8,631.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Sh. A.V. Swaminathan SE	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	19-7-80 11-8-80	to Training Course on digital techniques and Micro processing B' casting.	780.00 (Expenditure on passage boarding etc. was met by APIBD, Kuala Lumpur).	Nil
5.	Sh. A.R. Shinde DDG	Sydney (Australia)	16-9-80 25-9-80	to To participate in the General Conference of the Commonwealth B' casting Association.	19,109.00	6,802.00
6.	Sh. K.L. Wadhawan DCE	Geneva (Switzerland)	6-10-80 17-10-80	to To attend CCIR meeting	15,400.00	12,362.40
7.	Sh. S. Shanker DG.	Tokyo (Japan)	9-1-81 15-1-81	to As a Member of 10-men delegation of Min. of Education & Culture sponsored by the Special Committee for Asian Games 1982 to explore the assigning of TV sights and TV coverage to foreign Orgs. In colour	Expenditure has not been indicated by the Min. of Education & Culture.	
8.	Sh. S. Krishnamurthy OSD	Hongkong	10-1-81 18-1-81	to For negotiating terms with commercial TV firms for the colour TV coverage rights of Asian Games 1982.	14,587.00	5,913.00

Electrification Schemes for Chilika Parikud Area in Orissa

1099. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has received any scheme from the Orissa Government for the electrification of Chilika Parikud areas;

(b) if so, whether such scheme has been cleared by the REC; and

(c) the details of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) & (b). Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned, in February, 1976, a rural electrification scheme submitted by the Orissa State Electricity Board covering Garh Krishna Prasad Block in the Chilika Parikud Area in Puri District.

(c) The details of the scheme referred to in rep'y to parts (a) and (b) of the Question are as follows:

(i) Cost of the scheme: 5.925 lakhs

(ii) Loan amount sanctioned : Rs. 5.509 lakhs

(iii) Villages covered: 10
All the 10 villages have since been electrified.

Proposal to set up oil Terminal at Paradeep

1100. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an oil terminal at Paradeep;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the implementation of this proposal; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The detailed project report regarding the proposal for the setting up of an oil terminal at Paradeep is under finalisation by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited. It is not possible to give details in this regard at this stage.

Irregularities in supply of cooking gas cylinders

1101. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a lot of irregularities in the supply of cooking gas cylinders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the period of supply of gas cylinder to the customer has even extended to more than one month;

(c) if so, the reasons of the irregularities in the supply of gas cylinders; and

(d) what specific steps his Ministry has taken or proposed to take to maintain regularity in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) : There had been temporary disruptions in the supply of cooking gas in the different parts of the country due to various reasons like the closure of Barauni refinery, reduced availability of the product from the other refineries, industrial relations problems and transportation bottlenecks, resulting in delayed refill supplies to the customers.

(d) The Barauni refinery has already re-started. Besides, the availability of supplies at Bombay has improved considerably and the product is being moved to various destinations. With the availability of additional LPG expected from Bombay High from March, this year, the supply position is expected to further improve.

Loss of import of oil due to Iran-Iraq War

1102. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent has the import of oil suffered as a result of Iran-Iraq war; and

(b) what steps have been taken to make up for this loss of import of oil ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). There were some shortfalls in the supplies of crude oil as a result of Iran-Iraq war. These shortfalls were however made good partly by imports from existing and new sources and partly by spot purchases.

Expenditure on Delegations and Tours

1103. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred under his Ministry on the delegation and tours sent abroad for purpose of import of crude oil from abroad;

(b) the names of the countries visited; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Fertiliser Factory in Public Sector in Haryana

1104. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertiliser factory is to be set up in public sector during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, its location?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The fertilizer programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages setting up of fertilizer plants in the public sector.

One gas-based fertilizer complex at Thal-Vaihet in Maharashtra comprising 2 plants and one gas-based fertilizer plant at Namrup in Assam have already been taken up for implementation in the public sector. Details of the proposed public sector fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa are expected to be settled soon. Locations of other public sector fertilizer plants to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan can be decided only after necessary studies have been completed.

Amount for Oil Exploration

1105. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount earmarked for oil exploration during 6th Five Year Plan; and

(b) details of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) According to the Sixth Five Year Plan document approved recently, financial outlay for exploration and production during the Sixth Five Plan will be of the order of Rs. 2873.58 crores which includes Rs. 20 crores for R & D programme of ONGC.

(b) In on-shore, exploration work is to be intensified in Assam-Arakan, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins. The pace of exploration in Cambay Basin will be maintained. Exploration in West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Himalayan foot-hills, Rajasthan, Orissa Coast and other areas is proposed to be suitably stepped up. Some of the promising areas, like Shoals and estuaries, which could not be taken up hitherto, due to logistic problems, will also be explored by engaging, wherever necessary specialised contracting agencies. The total exploratory drilling, envisaged by the ONGC and OIL in the on-land basins is of the order of 300 wells comprising 882,700 metres.

2. In respect of off-shore, Oil India is expected to continue their exploratory programme in the Mahanadi Delta area. ONGC will continue exploration in Bombay of shore Basin, extending the limits to deeper waters. They also propose to explore the structures of shore of Saurashtra in Gulf of Kutch, Andaman & Nicobar Shelf as well as the East Coast Basins, like Palk Bay and Krishna-Godavari Basins. ONGC plan to increase the number of off-shore rigs deployed so as to drill about 95 exploratory wells in different of shore areas during the Plan period.

3. Besides the full development of Bombay High Field, development of other structures, namely, R-12, South Bassin and North Bassin fields, B-37, B-38 structures, would also be carried out during the Plan period.

4. In order to supplement the efforts of ONGC and OIL, selected blocks are proposed to be leased out to reputed foreign oil companies on participation contracts or joint ventures.

Gas Agencies in Haryana

1106. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and name of gas agencies in Haryana;

(b) upto date number of applicants registered with each of the agencies (agency-wise); and

(c) the time by which all applicants registered with the agencies will be sanctioned gas connection?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There are 17 cooking gas agencies operating in the State of Haryana. Their names and the number of wait-listed customers for gas connections regis-

tered with each of them are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The waiting lists of customers are expected to be cleared in a phased manner beginning from next months and the current lists in the country are expected to be fully cleared by 1983-84.

Statement

S.No.	Name of distributor	Location	Number of wait-listed customers as on 31-12-1980
1.	Ambala Gas Service	Ambala	8000
2.	Avtar Gas Service	Bahadurgarh	9067
3.	Amarjyoti Gas Agency	Karnal	9000
4.	Anand Gas Service	Rohtak	4725
5.	Faridabad Gas Centre	Faridabad	12395
6.	Raghu Gas Service	Gurgaon	6966
7.	Hissar Gas Service	Hissar	2500
8.	K.D. Enterprises	Faridabad	15000
9.	Karnal Gas Service	Karnal	4300
10.	Janta Gas Service	Panipat	10000
11.	Marwah Gas Service	Sonepat	7393
12.	Navjyoti Gas Service	Hissar	7400
13.	Rohtak Gas Service	Rohtak	5496
14.	Sainik Gas Service	Ambala	7000
15.	Suman Enterprises	Yamunanagar	12800
16.	Allied Agencies	Faridabad	1200
17.	Raj Autoways	Gurgaon	2000

Issue of Licences for Man-made Fibres

1107. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the applications received in his Ministry from various industrial houses for expansion or setting up of new units for various types of man-made fibres during the current year;

(b) the names of the industrial houses granted such licences for expansion or setting up of new units and the capacity so sanctioned;

(c) the particulars of the applications rejected; and

(d) whether the licensing has been sanctioned for the full capacity envisaged in the 6th Five Year Plan for various types of man-made fibres?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS

(SHRI P. G. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information asked for covers a number of applications on which a final decision is yet to be taken. Details of applications pending before Government for consideration are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

(d) No. Sir.

सरकारी लैंबे में ऊर्जा का उत्पादन करने की योजना

1108. आवार्य भगवान देव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार सरकारी लैंबे में भी ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त योजना इस बीच तैयार कर ली गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौदा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस योजना को कब तक अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा और इसे कियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, नहीं। यहाँ तक विष्टुत लैंबे का मंबद्ध है, सरकारी लैंबे में ऊर्जा का उत्पादन करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Electrification of Villages in Assam

1109. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages electrified in Assam; and

(b) by what time all the villages of Assam are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) According to the latest Progress Report received from the Assam State Electricity

Board, 4,638 villages in the State were electrified up to the end of November, 1980.

(b) The perspective Plan proposals recently received from the Assam State Electricity Board reveal that subject to availability of funds to the extent of Rs. 177.69 crores, it might be possible to electrify all the villages in Assam towards the end of the Seventh Plan.

Interest free Loan by OPEC for Second Bombay High Project

1110. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether OPEC have agreed to give an interest-free loan of \$ 30 million to India for second Bombay High Project;

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to step-up oil exploration and drilling in this project;

(c) whether any time-bound programme has been chalked out; if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) whether this job will be assigned to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or to any private sector Company—Indian or foreign ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The OPEC Fund for International Development have allocated a loan of US \$ 30 million for Phase IV and Phase V (Advance Action) of the Bombay High development programme. The terms and conditions of the loan are yet to be indicated by the Fund.

(b) and (c). Phase IV and Phase V (Advance Action,) of the Bombay High Development programme have already been approved and are under implementation. On completion of Phase IV of the development programme, the crude production rate will be stepped up from the present 7 million tonnes per annum to 12 million tonnes per annum by the end of 1982.

(d) ONGC is already implementing this project. They will, however, avail of the services of Indian and foreign companies to carry out certain specific jobs on competitive basis.

मधुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने में नियुक्तिलाभ

1111. अधीक्षित स्वित्तु : क्या ऐटो-
लिंगम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री पह बताने
की इच्छा करते हैं कि :

(क) मधुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने में
वर्द्धार, कुल कितने पद हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ग के
पदों पर अब तक कितनी नियुक्तियाँ की
गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने प्राथमिकता के
आधार पर इस रिक्त पदों पर स्वानीय
व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो अब
तक वर्द्धार, कितने पद भरे गये हैं ; और
यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भूमि के
अधिग्रहण के परिणामस्वरूप बेरोजगार
हृषि परिवारों के सदस्यों को इस तेल-शोधक
फारखाने में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर
नोकरियाँ देने का है जैसा कि अन्य राज्यों में
स्पष्टित की गई केंद्रीय सरकार की संस्थाओं
के मामले में किया गया है ।

ऐटोलिंगम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री
(अधीक्षित अम्बेडेकर) : (क) इस समय
मधुरा शोधनशाला का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा
है । संयंत्र के पूरा ही जाने पर उसके संचालन
और अनुरक्षण के हेतु कुल लगभग 1550
पदों की प्रावक्षयकता होगी । 31-1-81
की यथास्थिति में 731 कर्मचारी थे, जिनके
प्रतीक्षित विवरण में दिये गए हैं ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों
में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले कुल
312 उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किया जा चुका
है । नीचे दिये गए श्रेणी के मनुसार इनमें

से 146 की सर्वी स्वानीय रोजगार केन्द्र के
माव्यम से की गई थी :

बेतन मान (रुपयों में)	रोजगार केन्द्र द्वारा भर्ती किये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
--------------------------	--

450—877 . .	12
395—756 . .	25
360—624 . .	71
330—561 . .	15
275—453 . .	23

146

(ग) इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन की
नीति के मनुसार, धर्मी ओ १००० इस शर्त
पर कि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध हैं,
शोधनशाला के स्वानीय संधारण ठोके में प्रत्येक
प्रभावित परिवार के एक सदस्य को स्थान
देने का प्रयास करेगी । इस संबंध में उन सब
पदों का जिनका अधिकतम बेतनमान 800/-
रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक नहीं होता । उनकी
स्वानीय रोजगार कार्यालय की इस शर्त के
साथ सूचित की जाये कि उन उम्मीदवारों की
तरजीह दी जायेगी जिनकी भूमि से बंधित
किया गया है । अभी तक कर्मचारी भूमि में
54 भूमि से बंधित उम्मीदवारों की नियमित
आधार पर अर्थी की गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त
भूमि से बंधित लोगों को सहायता प्रदान करने
के लिए इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन समस्त
संघर्ष कदम उठा रहा है ।

विवरण

वेतन-मास (रुपयों में)	स्थिति में खले वाली की संख्या
अधिकारी 2500—3000	1
2250—2750	1
2000—2500	4
1850—2350	9
1600—2120	11
1450—1950	30
1050—1750	61
750—1550	149
	266
कर्मचारी	
555—27—825—	
33—957—40—	
1237 .	11
495—20—695	
26—1033 .	49
395—14—535—	
17—756 .	105
450—17—637—	
20—877 .	133
360—11—481—	
13—624 .	127
330—10—440—	
11—561 .	16
285—8—365—	
10—485 .	24
275—8—363—	
9—453 .	
	465

New T.V. Stations and Introduction of
Colour T. V.

1112. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of setting up new T.V. Station in the country during the year 1980-81;

(b) the progress achieved upto now in this regard;

(c) the target fixed by when they will start functioning;

(d) whether the provision for introducing colour television Telecast is being made in the new T.V. Stations; and

(e) if so, the detail details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Details of the projects included in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and the progress achieved on the implementation of these projects are indicated in the note attached.

(d) and (e) No decision has been taken so far regarding the introduction of colour television in the country.

Note

The approved Sixth Five Year Plan includes the following projects :

(i) Full-fledged T.V. Centres

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. Trivandrum
4. Gauhati

(ii) Relay Transmitters

1. Aizawl
2. Cuttack
3. Panaji
4. Kodaikanal
5. Kasauli
6. Mysore
7. Vijayawada
8. Varanasi

(iii) Programme Production Centres

1. Gulbarga
2. Raipur
3. Muzaffarpur

(iv) Permanent Studios at Hyderabad.

(v) Shifting of Base Production Centre, Delhi to Jaipur.

Sites for TV Centres at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Asansol, Jaipur, Raipur, Bangalore and Panaji, have already been acquired. Sites for Gulbarga, Kodaikanal, Mysore, Varanasi, Vijayawada, Cuttack and Kasauli have been identified and acquisition proceedings have already been initiated.

Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) sanctions for Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Raipur, Gulbarga, Panaji, Asansol, Kodaikanal and Kasauli have been received. The transmitters and associated equipment have been ordered on M/s BEL in March 1980 for the TV Centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Panaji, Asansol and Kodaikanal. Indents for supply and erection of tower at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Asansol, Panaji and Kodaikanal have been placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals on 16-11-1980. Action for ordering the Studio Video equipment has already been initiated and the projects are in various stages of implementation.

Release of Domestic gas connections

1113. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for domestic gas connections registered, State-wise as on 31st December, 1980;

(b) the number of gas connections released, State-wise during the month of January, 1981 as announced by him; and

(c) the approximate number of connections to be released every month State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Statement showing the number of applications for domestic gas connections registered, State-wise as on 31st December, 1980.

3773 LS—6.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of persons in the waiting list
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,91,608
2	Assam	11,262
3	Bihar	48,535
4	Gujarat	5,63,607
5	Himachal Pradesh	11,050
6	Karnataka	1,46,336
7	Kerala	48,910
8	Madhya Pradesh	2,03,375
9	Maharashtra	10,90,840
10	Manipur	1,080
11	Rajasthan	63,401
12	Goa	29,708
13	Tamil Nadu	2,41,930
14	Chandigarh	55,796
15	Delhi	4,11,482
16	Jammu & Kashmir	8,314
17	Punjab	1,08,102
18	Haryana	1,19,442
19	Orissa	23,002
20	West Bengal	68,304
21	Meghalaya	1,340
22	Mizoram	530
23	Nagaland	2,170
24	Sikkim	165
25	Tripura	600
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,38,587
27	Pondicherry	9,572
TOTAL		36,98,988

(b) and (c) In line with the plans of this Ministry to release gas connections on a large scale from the beginning of this year, it has been decided to sanction

50,000 connections in the month of February and 1 lakh connections from March onwards for the country as a whole. No large scale release of LPG was possible in the month of January. The details of State-wise and month-wise number of connections to be given are not available.

Shortage of Kerosene in Orissa

1114. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of kerosene oil in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the supply of kerosene to that State during the last four months?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The monthly allocations of kerosene to all the States, including Orissa, are based on a 5% increase over the actual sales of this product during the corresponding months of 1980. During the last four months, the sales of kerosene in Orissa have been more than the allocations. The distribution of kerosene within the State is the responsibility of State Government and they have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of the product so as to meet all the essential needs of the consumers within the level of allocation.

(b) The details of allocation and sale of kerosene in Orissa between October 1980 and January, 1981, are as under:—

(Figures in metric tonnes)

Month	Allocation	Sales
October, 1980	6560	5614
November, 1980	5850	6096
December, 1980	5950	6359
January, 1981	6400	6467 (Provisional)

Setting up of Thermal Power Plants

1115. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to set up more thermal power plants in the country to meet the growing demand of power; and

(b) if so, the number and names of the places where these will be set up during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thermal power projects from which the benefits are envisaged during the 1981-85 are shown in the Statement attached.

Statement

Thermal Power Projects from which benefits are envisaged during the period 1980-85

Region	State	Name of the Project	Benefits during 1980-85 (MW)
NORTHERN REGION :			
	Haryana	Faridabad Extn. Unit III	60
		Panipat Stage II	220
	Punjab	Ropar	210
	Rajasthan	Kota	220
	U.P.	Obra Extn.	400

		1	4
		2	3
		Paricha	220
		Anpara 'A'	630
		Tanda	440
	Central Sector	Badarpur Extension	210
		Singrauli Phase I	630
		Singrauli Phase II	420
WESTERN REGION . Gujarat		Ukai 5th Unit	210
		Wanakbori	630
		Wanakbori Extension	210
	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura 8th & 9th units	420
		Korba East	120
		Korba West	420
		Korba West Extn.	420
	Maharashtra	Nasik Unit 4th & 5th	210
		Bhusawal Unit 3	210
		Chandrapur	420
		Parli Unit 3	210
		Trombay	500
		Koradi Stage III	420
		Uran Gas	240
		Chandrapur Extn	210
	Central Sector	Korba STPS	630
SOUTHERN REGION	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	210
	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin Unit 3	210
	Karnataka	Raichur Unit I & II	420
	Central Sector	Ramagundam Unit I to IV	630
		Neyveli Second mine cut }	420
EASTERN REGION	Bihar	Patratu 9th & 10th Unit Extn. IV	220
		Barauni Extn. Unit VI & VII	220
		Muzaffarpur Thermal	220
	D.V.C.	Durgapur Thermal Station IV	210
		Bokaro 'B'	210
	Orissa	Talcher Extn.	220

1	2	3	4
	West Bengal	Santaldih Unit IV	120
		Bandel Extn.	210
		Colaghat	630
		K.P.L. Extn.	110
		C.E.S.C.	240
	Central Sector	Farakka STPS	210
NORTH EASTERN REGION	Assam	Bongaigaon Namerup Waste	120 22
		Lakwa Gas	45
		Mobile Gas	21
		Bongaigaon Extn.	120
		Chandrapur Extn.	30

Setting up of a base office of National Thermal Power Corporation at Kahalgaon

1116. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Project Corporation of India has set up any base office at Kahalgaon in connection with the setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station of 2800 MW ;

(b) if so, the total number of technical and non-technical officers posted at the site and the details of their assigned duty and the performance of the said nucleus staff;

(c) whether the site plan has been finally prepared and approved by Central Electricity Authority ; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the site plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The feasibility of the Kahalgaon STPS prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation is under techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority. The approval of the site plan would be a part of the techno-economic clearance to be accorded by the CEA for the project.

(d) As per the feasibility report, site for the ultimate capacity of 8800 MW power project complex is likely to cover

an approximate area of 2325 acres not including land required for ash disposal. Of this about 780 acres would be the land needed for main plant, 945 acres for the MGR railway system, 550 acres for the project colony and 50 acres for other purposes, such as roads, railway siding, etc.

पोलेंड से खरीदे गये ट्रांसफार्मर

1117. श्री दीपतराम सारण : क्या अर्जी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घनवाद के निकट की किसी कोवला खान के लिए पोलेंड से लगभग 120 ट्रांसफार्मर खरीदे गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी लागत क्या थी और वे कब खरीदे गये और उनका कितने समय तक उपयोग किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये ट्रांसफार्मर लगाये जाने के बाद साल बिनों से दो महीनों तक की अवधि के भीतर ही जल गये और क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई थी ; और

(घ) उनके जल जाने के क्या कारण हैं और नये ट्रांसफार्मर किस से खरीदे

गये हैं और उनके स्थानों पर लगाय गये हैं और उनका अनुमानतः मूल्य कितना है?

उत्तरी भंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) भारत-पोलेंड व्यापार योजना के अधीन भवालीस ट्रांस्कार्पर खरीदे गये थे जिसमें से अठारह घनबांद के निकट सुदामडीह खान को दिये गए थे। इन में से सोलह इस समय प्रयोग में हैं।

(ख) ट्रांस्कार्पर 1963 में खरीदे गए थे और उनकी तत्कालीन युनिट कॉम्प्ट हॉ 30,271 (लग्नमग) थीं।

(ग) यह ट्रांस्कार्पर 7 दिन से लेकर दो महीने की अवधि में नहीं जल गए थे किन्तु आगे चलकर इन में से कुछ जल गए थे। जलने के कारण निश्चित करने के लिए विश्वा प्रीदोगिकी संस्थान (राज्यी) ने जाच की थी।

(घ) जलने का कारण विजली की सप्लाई में अक्षर होने वाली वाधा थी।

इन युनिटों के स्थान पर नए ट्रांस्कार्पर नहीं खरीदे गए थे। जल हुए ट्रांस्कार्पर की स्रम्भत करके उनका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मिजापुर जिले के प्रार्थी अब के विद्युतीकरण के लिये मंजूर की गई धनराशि

1118. श्री राम व्यारे पनिका : क्या उत्तरी भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या यह सब है कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत मिजापुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है;

(ख) मंजूर की गई धनराशि से कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने

का अनुमान है और उनका विद्युतीकरण कब तक हो जाएगा;

(ग) क्या मंजूर की गई धनराशि से सभी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो जाएगा;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्य के लिए कुछ और धनराशि मंजूर की जाएगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तरी भंडालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में मिजापुर जिले में 5 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने अब तक 3.05 करोड़ रुपए की रुण सहायता स्वीकृत की है।

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में निविष्ट 5 स्कीमों में 478 गांव शामिल हैं, जिनके 1983-84 तक विद्युतीकृत हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) से (ङ) : जिन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम विशेष सहायता स्वीकृत करता है, उनको राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा कार्यनिवार किया जाता है। इन स्कीमों के लिए रुण किस्तों में मुहैया कराया जाता है। उपरोक्त 5 स्कीमों के लिए अब तक 1.65 करोड़ रुपए मुहैया कराए गए हैं। इन स्कीमों में ही इस प्रगति के अनुवार ही विभग द्वारा रुण को और अधिक किस्तें मुहैया कराई जाएंगी। समस्त स्वीकृत राज्य के सम्प्रयोजन के बाद, लागत में बढ़ि के कारण यदि अतिरिक्त विशेष सहायता की जरूरत होती है तो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा जब इस हेतु अनुरोध किया जाएगा तब निगम इसकी जांच करेगा।

वर्षाते कि नियम द्वारा निर्धारित की गई जाते पूरी होती हैं।

Increase of 'Export pass fee' on industrial Alcohol

1120. SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether UP Government has increased the "Export Pass Fee" on industrial alcohol to Rs. 2 a litre ;

(b) whether the affected industries and deficit States have urged the Centre to prevail upon UP Government to bring down the 'export pass fee' to its former level of 25 paise per litre ;

(c) if so, whether the Centre has written to UP Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The Central Government have received representations from the West Bengal Government as also from the All India Alcohol Based Industries Association pointing out the adverse effect this increase would have on the economic viability of Alcohol Based Industries. The matter has been taken up with the Uttar Pradesh Government for consideration of these representations and for necessary action in the matter.

Generation of Energy from Tidal wave

1121. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for exploration of the possibilities of generation of energy from tidal waves and ;

(b) whether such steps include the possibility of exploration of tidal waves near the Sundarbans in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes Sir. Government approved a proposal for taking up investigations and studies in the Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat to establish

the feasibility for generating energy from tidal waves.

(b) No, Sir.

Solar power generation

1122. SHRI BUDHARAJ SHARMA : वया सूचना और प्रकारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार के पास कुछ फिल्में सौर किए जाने के लिए पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और कब से पड़ी हैं तथा उन फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा फिल्मों का संचार किये जाने में इतना अधिक समय लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और इस विलम्ब को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रकारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुख बेन एम. जोशी) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकल की जा रही है और उसको यथाप्रधान सदन की बेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Speedy Implementation of Rural Electrification Schemes by States

1123. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA ROSE AILURI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have urged the State Governments to finalise and implement with speed scheme for rural electrification so that they can offer better prospects for small industries and irrigation, and

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Union Government to State, State-wise for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rural electrification schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards, Rural Electric Co-operative Societies and, where there are no Electricity Boards, by the State Governments. Funds for the programme are allocated by the Planning Commission through Rural Electrification Corporation and directly to the State under their Normal Development Programme. The financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Rural Electrification

Corporation to the different states up to 31-1-1981 is given in the statement.

To make the programme effective, all the state Governments have been addressed the highest level to ensure adequate power supply to the rural areas. The problems relating to shortage of construction material such as aluminium and steel are being sorted out and even imports are being resorted to, wherever, necessary.

Statement

Statewise position of loan sanctioned and disbursed upto 31st January, 1981 by the Rural Electrification Corporation

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State		Loan amount sanctioned	Loan amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	92.29	69.88	
2. Assam	.	38.14	22.01	
3. Bihar	.	116.34	74.29	
4. Gujarat	.	57.92	40.14	
5. Haryana	.	26.24	22.18	
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	28.73	18.38	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	29.56	22.64	
8. Karnataka	.	43.45	30.36	
9. Kerala	.	15.93	12.01	
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	18.49	12.22	
11. Maharashtra	.	104.79	75.91	
12. Manipur	.	6.55	2.62	
13. Meghalaya	.	14.04	9.07	
14. Nagaland	.	6.35	3.27	
15. Orissa	.	94.66	60.93	
16. Punjab	.	54.16	42.38	
17. Rajasthan	.	111.11	79.08	
18. Tamil Nadu	.	56.79	37.64	
19. Tripura	.	7.95	3.74	

1	2	3	4
20. Uttar Pradesh		150.88	86.32
21. West Bengal		96.76	60.27
TOTAL		1344.55	893.34

NOTE : Besides loan installments amounting to Rs. 893.34 crores, the Corporation has also sanctioned Rs. 6.10 crores for project-linked RE Debentures floated by State Electricity Boards.

Coal Washeries

1124. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- the number of coal washeries working in the country ;
- whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a number of coal washeries to meet the growing demand of coal in the country ; and
- if so, what formulation have been made for the Sixth plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKKAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) . At present 16 washeries are under operation. During the Sixth plan period Coal India Ltd. proposes to set up 11 new washeries, including two washeries for beneficiation of non coking coal.

Sharing of The in Dam Power and Water by Rajasthan and Punjab

1125. SHRI RASHID MASOOD :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that the Attorney General to whom the question regarding sharing of The in Dam power and water between Rajasthan and Punjab was referred has submitted his report to the Government ;
- if so, when was the report expressing his opinion was submitted by the Attorney General ; and
- the opinion expressed by the Attorney General and the decision if any, taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) . In a meeting taken by the Prime Minister on 14-2-1979, with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States, the Prime Minister felt that since the issues are to be decided on the basis of legal rights, he would take

the opinion of the Attorney General of India regarding the entitlement of Rajasthan and Haryana for a share in the power benefits from the Thein Dam Project. The Attorney General gave his opinion on 2-5-1979, which has analysed all aspects of the issues involved. The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Posting of Judges for disposal of Pending Cases

1126. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI K. MAKANNA :
SHRI CHHITTIBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP
SINGH :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- the names of High Courts in which there is a need of judges to be posted ;
- the names of the States in which there is a large number of pending cases and since when ;
- the number of cases pending for more than ten years High Court-wise ; and
- the measures of Government have taken or propose to take for their speedy disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a)

The following are the High Courts in which vacancies of Judges exist :—

Allahabad, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Patna, Punjab & Haryana and Rajasthan.

(b) & (c). Information, as furnished by the High Courts, is given in the statement at Annexure I.

(d) Measures taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of the cases is given in Annexure II.

Name of the High Court	Less than one year old	1-4 years old	2-3 years old	3-4 years old	4-5 years old	5-6 years old	6-7 years old	7-8 years old	8-9 years old	9-10 years old	More than 10 years old	Total number of cases pending
Allahabad	20,309	25,203	17,622	12,906	10,561	6,573	5,208	3,237	1,943	1,139	1,064	105,785
Andhra Pradesh	17,130	7,052	2,685	620	315	39	3	1*	1	1*	1	28,146
Bombay	12,487	13,176	9,020	7,630	6,441	3,752	2,968	1,938	1,274	834	1,174	60,714
Calcutta*	20,123	15,278	9,918	7,177	4,104	5,052	3,695	1,807	1,142	761	8,130	77,657
Delhi	9,593	5,552	3,372	2,589	2,029	1,770	1,555	1,313	1,119	882	1,071	31,175
Gauhati	1,776	1,966	1,093	809	706	658	462	333	142	44	53	7,662
Gujarat	10,921	3,366	1,721	1,063	690	114	23	4	5	4	11	17,292
Himachal Pradesh	1,888	1,180	1,230	819	363	301	217	163	143	81	25	6,410
Jammu & Kashmir	2,994	2,421	1,064	446	308	116	70	51	24	15	22	7,531
Karanataka*	17,667	18,423	8,964	8,422	4,907	1,752	1,227	119	20	13	5	61,549
Kerala	11,1444	11,426	6,369	1,538	733	22	4	3	1*	2	1*	32,041
Madhya Pradesh*	3,609	5,251	4,027	3,420	2,234	1,955	1,001	1,124	742	432	711	27,216
Madras	22,827	19,715	12,200	4,732	1,272	443	142	49	68	76	2	61,626
Orissa	2,124	3,419	2,171	1,433	401	177	147	144	93	53	26	10,193
Panjab	9,954	8,055	5,577	3,759	2,445	1,279	1,073	1,048	953	503	1,942	35,353
Punjab & Haryana	6,657	7,219	3,961	2,590	2,861	2,570	2,056	1,637	1,277	1,118	1,814	33,760
Rajasthan*	3,736	4,515	3,206	2,230	2,073	1,632	1,411	919	781	476	561	21,573
Sikkim	15	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*	17
Total	176,514	133,308	94,881	62,473	42,343	28,225	21,152	13,999	9,732	6,528	15,715	635,670

*Main cases only.

Annexure II

The following steps have been taken for speedy disposal of cases in Courts :—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish the provision of second appeal to the High Court *vide* section 100 A.
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.
- (3) The states and the Chief Justices have been requested to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals for filling up the vacancies of the Judges posts.
- (4) The sanctioned strength of the Judges has been increased.
- (5) Cases involving common question are being grouped together by several High Courts.
- (6) Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:
 - (a) Fixing matters for hearing by giving short returnable dates.
 - (b) Dispensing with printing.
 - (c) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.
 - (d) Grouping of matters arising from Land Acquisition cases etc.

Loss Incurred by Oil Industry

1127. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some loss has been incurred by the industry during the last six months due to increase in the prices of petro-products ;
- (b) if so, to what extent ;
- (c) whether an increase in the prices of petro-products is still incalculable ; and
- (d) if so, what are the items on which Government had to undergo heavy loss during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir. There was a reduction in the profitability of the public sector oil refining and marketing companies together during the last six months i.e. from June 1980 to end December, 1980.

(b) Rough estimates indicate that the gross profits came down from Rs. 82.43 crores in June-December, 1979 to Rs. 56.53 crores in June-Dec. 1980. The short fall works out to Rs. 25.90 crores or nearly 31.4% for the six monthly period.

(c) The prices can be expected to be stabilised only when increases in on-shore and offshore production of crude oil within the country exceed the growth in demand for petroleum products.

(d) The factors leading to the losses/reduction in the profits of the Public Sector Oil refining and marketing companies during June-December, 1980 are listed below :—

- (i) Non-recovery of unavoidable expenditure on maintenance, depreciation, wage bills of permanent employees and other infrastructural costs in the Eastern Sector due to Assam Oil Blockade.
- (ii) Increased expenditure on financing the import of crude oil and petroleum products at higher prices.
- (iii) Increased operational costs due to escalations in the wages, electricity tariffs, maintenance and repair expenses, costlier purchase of chemicals and utilities, higher war risk insurance expenses and additional expenses on transportation of Bombay High crude due to new pipelines.

HYDRO-Electric Project on the Narmada

1128. SHRI CHITTA RASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have decided to set up a Hydro-Electric Project on the Narmada ; and
- (b) if so, the stage at which the project rests now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHajan) :

(a) & (b) The Ministry of Energy is anxious that the hydel projects on the Narmada be expedited. Discussions have been held in this regard with the Chief Ministers concerned. Further discussions are also proposed to be held shortly.

Production in Bombay High

1129. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quantity of annual production in the Bombay High region at present ;

(b) whether there is any possibility to increase this rate of production ;

(c) if so, whether such possibilities have since been explored ; and

(d) if so, the results obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The crude production target for 1980-81 is 5.2 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Phase IV and Phase V (Advance Action) development programmes of Bombay High have already been approved and are under implementation. It is planned to raise the crude production from Bombay High and other offshore fields from 5.2 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 13.2 million tonnes in 1984-85.

Suggestions from Election Commission regarding Disposal of Election Petitions

1130. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion was made by the Election Commission regarding the disposal of election petitions to the effect that appeals against the decision on such election petitions on points of law only may be taken to the Supreme Court ;

(b) whether the Commission has suggested that an independent body such as the Commission itself may be entrusted with the disposal of election petitions ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c).

Yes, Sir. These suggestions as well as other proposals for electoral reforms are under consideration.

Fall in power Generation in D.V.C.

1131. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of electricity in D.V.C. has suddenly fallen ;

(b) whether Government have taken any step to find out the reason for the sudden fall in production particularly when the project was recording signs of gradual improvement ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether he has invited the President of the D.V.C. workers' union to Delhi to hold talks to find out ways and means to bring about harmonious relations so that the production in D.V.C. is not hampered and if so, what was the outcome of the talk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The average daily generation of power in DVC during the last 7 months may be seen in the annexure. It will be seen that due to the measures taken by Government there has been an improvement in generation over the last four months.

(d) There are several Workers' Unions in the Damodar Valley Corporation, of which most are registered though not all of them are recognised. While some of the Union officials have met the Minister for Energy, no formal talks have been held with any official of these Unions as this is primarily a function of the D.V.C. Management.

ANNEXURE

Damodar Valley Corporation

Month	Average Daily Generation (MKWh)
July 1980	12.29
August 1980	11.68
September 1980	11.37

October 1980	11.48
November 1980	11.97
December 1980	13.13
January 1981	11.39
February 1981 (1-20)	13.10

Visit to Foreign Countries for Collaboration for Petro-Chemical units

1132. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had gone to different foreign countries for a fortnight to discuss with them the prospects of collaboration and setting up of petro-chemical units in India;

(b) if so, the names of the countries that he had visited ; and

(c) the nature of proposals made by our Government to each one of them and their reaction in regard to them ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) . The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers recently visited France, U.K., Romania and Italy. The visit was not with the specific object of seeking any country's collaboration in setting up of petro-chemical units in India. No proposals were, therefore, made to any of these countries in this regard.

However, our interest in foreign collaboration was indicated when the subject came up for discussion. Both France and Italy have expressed interest in assisting us in setting up of the petro-chemical complexes.

Supply of petroleum oil by U.S.S.R.

1133. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the petroleum oil that the country will get from

the Soviet Union will be low in octane content and will contain excessive sulphur;

(b) whether this will cause serious damage to the internal combustion machines and the formation of carbon will be too high; and

(c) whether Government propose deviating methods for filtering it and not supply the same to the Defence as it is likely to affect the take-off speed of the vehicles and air-crafts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Report submitted by Election Commission on Election Procedure

1134. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the Election Commission has submitted a Report to Government during December 1980 and given its recommendations ;

(b) if so, what are the specific recommendations (i) to check multiplicity of independent candidates, (ii) to ensure free and fair poll, (iii) to check booth-capturing, (iv) creation of election fund, (v) preparation of electoral roll (vi) allocation of support fund for revision of electoral rolls (vii) provision of photographed identity cards to the voters; and

(c) what action have Government taken on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Report in question is the Report on the General Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies 1979-80 and Vice Presidential Election 1979 Volume 1 (Narrative) which was laid on the Table of the House on 23rd December, 1980.

(b) A statement showing the list of some important recommendations made by the Election Commission in the Report is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The recommendations of the Election Commission are under consideration along with the other proposals for electoral reforms.

Statement

Some important recommendations specifically made by the Election Commission in its Report on General Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies 1979-80 and Vice-Presidential Election 1979, Volume I (Narrative).

1. To check multiplicity of independent candidates

- (i) The amount of security deposit should be doubled.
- (ii) There should be at least 10 proposers and 10 seconders for each independent candidate.
- (iii) The minimum number of votes required for the refund of security deposit should be increased from 1/6th to 1/4th of the total valid votes polled in the constituency.
- (iv) A candidate securing less than a specified percentage of votes, say 10% of the total valid votes polled, may be disqualified for a period of six years.

2. To ensure free and fair poll :

- (i) A law should be made by Parliament providing for, among other things, compulsory registration of political parties, regulating their internal functioning, the manner and mode of election of their office-bearers and other committees at various levels at stated intervals and the like. Such law should provide for periodic inspection and publication of their accounts.
- (ii) The expenditure of political parties, at least that part of it which is spent in the furtherance of the prospects of a particular candidate, should be deemed to have been incurred or authorised by that candidate.
- (iii) The period of disqualification for failure to lodge the account of election expenses should also be extended from three years as at present to five years as in the case of some other disqualifications which would keep such disqualified persons out of the electoral battle at least for one general election.

(iv) The procedure laid down under the law (for the examination of cases of candidates who make default in complying with the statutory requirements regarding filing accounts of election expenses should be changed as follows:—

- (1) The candidate who has not filed his account of election expenses should automatically incur the disqualification for contesting elections for five years from the date on which the account of election expenses to be filed;
- (2) In the case of elected candidates, such disqualification should not take effect till after the expiry of three months from the date of his election and if, for reasons to be recorded by the Commission, the Commission removes the disqualification of such person on his application and later filing of the return of his election expenses, the disqualification should be deemed to have been not incurred by such candidate.
- (3) The Commission should have the power as at present to remove or reduce the period of disqualification incurred for non-filing of election return.
- (4) The Commission should have power to scrutinise the returns of election expenses to see that they have been correctly rendered and if not the persons concerned should incur disqualification.
- 3. To check booth capturing :
- (i) The Commission is examining the feasibility of introducing a simple electronic voting machine and experiments like field trial etc. in this regard are underway.
- (ii) The Commission has evolved guidelines which the District Election Officers/ Returning Officers are required to bear in mind. The main points of guidelines are:—
- (1) The average number of voters to be allotted to each polling station should be 750 and the maximum number is 1,000 voters save in exceptional cases.
- (2) No voter should ordinarily be required to travel more than 2 Kms. for reaching his polling station. In sparsely populated hilly or forest areas, a relaxation of the condition upto 3—5 Kms. is allowed.

(3) The polling stations should as far as practicable have at least an area of 20 sq. m. so that it may not be too cramped or congested making it difficult to take the poll.

(4) To the extent practicable polling stations in rural areas should be at the same place as for Panchayat elections, so that voters could go and cast their votes always at the same place and not at different places for different elections.

(5) As far as possible polling stations should be located in schools (Government or aided) or other Government or Semi-Government institutions. The location of polling stations in a private buildings or premises should be avoided. But where this becomes unavoidable the buildings should be properly requisitioned and/or consent of the owner should be obtained in writing.

(6) No polling station should be located in police stations, hospitals, temples or places having religious significance.

(iii) With a view to protecting the weaker sections of society from intimidation and to allow them to freely exercise their franchise the Commission issued directions that as far as practicable polling stations should be set up in areas predominantly inhabited by such sections even though the number of voters in such areas may be less than 750.

4. *Creation of Election fund :* The Commission has recommended creation of an election fund for revision of electoral roll for the following purposes:—

(i) Revision of electoral rolls ;

(ii) Conduct of elections ;

(iii) The storage of election material and records;

(iv) Issue of photograph identity cards to voters; and

(v) Payment of subvention of political parties.

5. *Preparation of electoral roll :* ;

In view of the proposed annual revision of electoral rolls with reference to 1st January as the qualifying date,

there is no need for specifying four qualifying dates, as proposed in Commission's comprehensive proposals for amendment of the electoral law to the Government sent earlier.

On the Other hand, there should be freezing of the electoral roll after a revision in an area without giving any scope for further inclusion of deletion of names in the event of a general election or a bye-election. Suitable amendment in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 is necessary for this purpose.

7. *Provision of photograph identity cards to voters :*

The Commission has drawn up a scheme for covering the entire country with the issue of Identity Card-cum-photograph to voters. All the States have been instructed to take up the scheme for implementation in three phases leaving the details regarding actual implementation to the Chief electoral Officers of the States

The Broad outlines of the scheme are indicated below :—

(1) Each adult citizen should be issued an identity card with his photograph. The cost of Photograph may be fully borne by the State or shared between the State and the individual adult citizen on 50:50 basis. The agency for preparing these Photographs should be widely decentralised in such a manner as to entrust each agency with the work in respect of only 5 to 10 polling booths covering about 5,000 to 10,000 adult citizens.

(2) The agency should be asked to prepare the Photographs in duplicate and these copies of photographs with the negative should be handed over to the Registration Officer appointed for each assembly constituency and the payment should be made to the photographer on the production of the copies of the photographs to the Registration Officer.

(3) The identity card of each voter should carry only the basic particulars of the voter like name, father's name, place of registration of the birth of that person, if it is available, permanent address. Each State should have a code number and the district, constituency and polling booth sub-code numbers to identify a person in the case of migration to another place after registration and effecting proper transfer of the records to the place of his migration.

The photographer may be asked to fill these particulars on the identity card in the printed format as designed above and supplied to him for that purpose.

(4) The Identity Card-cum-photograph will serve as a "Social Security" card so as to induce the adult citizen to possess the card by highlighting the advantages of such possession.

(5) For the above purpose, the possession of the identity card should be made compulsory for all purposes like (i) issue of ration cards; (ii) admission in colleges; (iii) employment; (iv) land registration and transfer of immoveable property; (v) admission of children of such citizens in schools and colleges; (vi) other social welfare measures like grant of loans from cooperative banks etc. and membership of these institutions.

Monthly requirement of Coal of each State

1135. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the monthly need of coal of each State;
- (b) the quantity supplied against their requirement; and
- (c) what are the measures being taken by Government to improve the supply of coal to each State according to their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b) : A statement indicating the State-wise monthly coal demand and supply in 1979-80 is enclosed.

(c) To improve the coal supplies to the States steps are being taken in consultation with the Railways to increase availability of wagons for coal loading. Besides, the coal companies are releasing coal by road against shortfall in rail movement to industrial consumers. Coal from a number of identified mines is also being released on free sale to consumers.

Statement

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Average	Average
	monthly demand in 1979-80	monthly supply in 1979-80
	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh		4.4
2. Bihar	20.5	14.7

	2	3
3. Delhi	2.8	2.3
4. Gujarat	5.7	4.9
5. Haryana	2.2	0.8
6. Madhya Pradesh	7.3	9.8
7. Maharashtra	5.8	5.8
8. Orissa	2.5	3.5
9. Punjab	3.9	1.2
10. Rajasthan	2.0	0.8
11. Tamil Nadu	3.2	2.2
12. Uttar Pradesh	12.0	8.6
13. West Bengal	14.5	11.0
14. Others	1.6	1.0

NOTE :—These figures exclude despatches to Railways and for export.

Closure of Badarpur Thermal Power Plant

1136. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Badarpur Plant was shut down to have a thorough overhaul;

(b) whether it is a fact that this had become necessary because the percentage of stone in the coal supplied to the plant was very high;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry into the matter was conducted and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure that coal of required quality was supplied as any inferior supply causes damage to machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) There was no shut down of Badarpur Thermal Power Plant in the recent past for thorough overhaul. However, Unit No. IV of 210 MW was shutdown from 7th January, 1981 to 21st January, 1981, to attend to the damage to the coal re-heat line of the turbine.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the concerned authorities for supplying coal of the appropriate quality. Representatives of the power station have also been stationed at the leading points to ensure supply of coal of the requisite quality.

Manufacture of Modern Mining Equipment

1137. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of E. ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is very essential that the mining equipment in our country is updated and brought at par with those being used in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, what plans have been envisaged to manufacture modern machinery for the mines within the country ; and

(c) how much of such equipment is currently being imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHajan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the mining machinery being used in coal mines is manufactured in the country. To gain self-sufficiency and to indigenise imported equipment, progressively discussions have been held between Association of Indian Engineering Industry and the Coal Industry.

(c) Imports are being made of a limited number of items such as draglines, large capacity shovels and longwall mining equipment. In respect of most of these items manufacture is being progressively indigenised.

Production of Mathura Refinery

1138. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mathura Refinery would be able to keep up its schedule of going into production this year ;

(b) if so, the quantum of oil that will be refined per year and other bye-products that will be available ; and

(c) what progress has been made in laying Mathura-Cambay and Mathura-Haryana/Punjab pipeline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, C.I. :

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (S HRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mathura Refinery is designed to process six million tonnes per annum of crude oil. During the year 1981-82 it is expected to process 3 million tonnes of crude. The Refinery would be producing standard petroleum products which include Liquefied Petroleum gas, Naphtha, Motor-spirit, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Superior kerosene, High Speed Diesel, Light Diesel Oil, Furnace Oil, Bitumen etc.

(c) It is presumed that the question refers to Salaya-Virangam-Mathura Crude Pipeline and Delhi-Ambala-Jullundur products Pipeline. Accordingly the information is given below

(i) Salaya-Virangam-Mathura Pipeline

The Salaya-Virangam-Koyali Section has already been commissioned in September 1978 and is transporting crude to Gujarat Refinery. Pre-commissioning jobs of Virangam-Mathura Section are in progress and this section is expected to be filled with crude oil by end of March, 1981.

(ii) Mathura-Delhi-Ambala-Jullundur Pipeline :

The construction work has already commenced and about 20 Kms. of pipe has been welded from Mathura end. The work on construction of stations at Mathura, Ambala and Jullundur has also started.

Programmes Telecast by Delhi Doordarshan

1139. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi T.V. is short of good programmes ;

(b) if not, the reasons why useless foreign made fillers are used to bridge the gap between the major programmes ;

(c) whether Doordarshan is preparing any Indian serial (like Shakespeare serial) for telecast regularly ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As far as possible, unforeseen gaps occurring between major programmes are bridged by using Doordarshan's own productions. But sometimes such gaps are also filled by using foreign items especially when the preceding or the following item is in English or in a foreign production. The selection of "fillers" is generally done in accordance with the programme exigencies and the type of programme falling short.

(c) and (d). Doordarshan is not preparing any serials like the serial on Shakespeare's work for telecast regularly. However, Doordarshan is making efforts to get some T. V. films produced by eminent film makers based on short stories written by famous authors. Doordarshan also proposes to get a series of films produced on States of India and another on humorous themes.

Progress Regarding Telecasting Asiaid in Colour

1140. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the preparations for telecasting Asiaid in colour are in progress ; and

(b) if so, the progress so far in details including cost of installing colour equipments for telecasting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The domestic coverage of the Asian Games will be in black and white. However, the feasibility of providing colour coverage for external use is under study. No final decision has been taken so far.

Deficiency of Energy in many States

1141. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several States are deficit of energy ; and

(b) if so, what are the preparations in progress to meet the demand in summer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Some of the States like Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in the Northern Region, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the Western Region, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the Southern Region, Bihar and West Bengal in the Eastern Region are facing Energy shortages.

(b) A number of short term measures have been/are being taken to increase the power availability in the country. These measures include better load management, improvement of capacity utilisation of the existing capacity, expediting commissioning of new generating capability and arrangements for supply of adequate quantities of coal for thermal power stations. As a result of these measures, there has been increase in generation by 20% in November, 80, 16% in December, 80 and 9.5% in January, 81 as compared the generation in the corresponding period in the previous year and overall power shortage in the country has also decreased compared to the corresponding period last year.

फिल्म समारोह के दौरान दिखाई गई फिल्में

1142. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

श्री छोतू भाई गामित :

श्री टो० आर० इमना :

श्री एन० ई० होरो :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :-

(क) दिल्ली में हाल ही में समात हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में दिखाई गई फिल्मों की, देशवार संख्या कितनी है ; और ऐसी फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) किस देश की फिल्म संविधेय मात्री गई थी और पुरस्कृत की गई थी ; और

(ग) वेची गई भारतीय फिल्मों का मूल्य क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) फिल्मों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [प्रस्तावना में रखी गयी देखिए एल० टी०-न० 1935/81]

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जूरी द्वारा निम्नलिखित पुरस्कार दिए गए थे:—

किंचर फिल्में :

—रेल बुलवानोंव (वल्गारिया) की "दि प्रबन्धन सौलजर्ज एंटर्टेन्मेंट लेदर शूज" और गोविन्द निहाजनी (भारत) की "आक्रोस" को सर्वोत्तम फिल्म के लिए स्वर्ण मर्यादा।

—इटली के स्टेफानो रेल्ला की फिल्म "वैनेटियन लाइज" को सर्वोत्तम निर्देशन के लिए रजत मर्यादा।

—जोलटान फैब्री की फिल्म "बैलिन्ट फैब्रियन मीट्स गोड" के लिए हागारी के गाबोर फोनजे को सर्वोत्तम अधिनेता के लिए रजत मर्यादा।

—जोस लूईस बोरो की स्पेन-स्वीडन फिल्म "दि सविना" के लिए स्पेन की अंजेला भोलिना को सर्वोत्तम अधिनेता के लिए रजत मर्यादा।

—वाना के नवाब अन्साह को उनकी फिल्म "लव बूड़-इन दि अफीकन पोट" के लिए विशेष जूरी पुरस्कार के रूप में रजत मर्यादा।

लघु फिल्में :

—डेनमार्क के बैन्ट बार्कोर्ड की फिल्म "ए पीरियड आफ ट्रांजीशन" को सर्वोत्तम फिल्म के लिए रजत मर्यादा।

—भारत के मणि कौल को "भराबैल" के लिए सर्वोत्तम निर्देशक के लिए रजत मर्यादा।

—बिटोरियो आरेटानों की इटली की "सीनोटेक्निस" को विशेष जूरी पुरस्कार के रूप में रजत मर्यादा।

—(ग) राइटहोल्डरों द्वारा बताया गया है कि 74 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की भारतीय फिल्मों की बिक्री हुई। इसके प्रतिरिक्षित भारतीय फिल्मों के 100 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के बीडियों कैसेट बेचे गए बताये गए हैं।

Consumption of Synthetic based Oils

143. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to organise more research and development efforts for the development of synthetic based oils in the country during the current Plan period ;

(b) the total consumption of lube oils and greases during the last one year ;

(c) whether India's consumption is considerably high compared to industrially advanced countries ;

(d) whether it is a fact that consumption of products like lubricants and a host of petroleum specialities has a growth rate of 8 to 10 per cent in the country ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to utilise them more efficiently and recycle them whenever possible ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS' (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Our research organisations viz. IPC, IIP, CFRI are already engaged on the production of synthetic oils and are expected to continue their activities in this regard during the current plan period.

(b) The total consumption of lube oils and greases in the country during 1979-80 was of the order of 5.7 lakhs MTs.

(c) The level of consumption of automotive engine lubricants in India is relatively higher compared to usage levels in advanced western countries based on certain published information.

(d) The compound growth rate of consumption during the period 1975-76 to 1979-80 is 7%.

(e) The Govt. has examined in depth and has introduced a voluntary registration scheme for re-refiners for ensuring quality of such recycled oils. I.S.I. has also issued quality standard for re-refined engine oils.

Suggestions made by Election Commission

1144. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have taken any final decision in regard to the suggestions made by the Chief Election Commissioner regarding periodic audit of accounts of political parties ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : No, Sir.

Power shortage in North Bihar

1145. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is acute power shortage in North Bihar ;
- (b) the quantum of power supplied to North Bihar region during the period from January 1980 to January 1981 ; and
- (c) the quantum of power supplied to North Bihar region in comparison to the demand of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. North Bihar Region is experiencing shortage of power.

(b) and (c). About 483.50 million units of energy was supplied to consumers in North Bihar against the estimated requirement of about 847 million units during the period January 1980 to January, 1981.

T. V. Station at Tirupati, A. P.

1146. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a T.V. Station at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government have received any proposals from Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the action so far being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There have been suggestions from various quarters for setting up a TV Centre at Tirupati. However, due to constraints on resources, it has not been possible to provide a TV Centre there.

Hogenakal Project, Karnataka

1147. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts are under way to allow the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation to, take up the Hogenakal Project in Karnataka ; and

(b) what are the other projects likely to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) With the approval of the concerned States, the Centre is willing to take up the execution of Hogenakal and other hydel projects on river Cauvery.

(b) The National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is engaged currently in the following new projects :—

Execution :—

- (1) Dul-Hasti—J&K State—390 MW
- (2) Koel Karo—Bihar—710 MW

Investigation :—

- (1) Chanera—Himachal Pradesh—400 MW (estimated).

The following schemes have also been entrusted to the N.H.C, and preparatory action is being taken :—

Execution :—

- (1) Uri—J&K State—480 MW.

Investigation-cum-execution

1. Parvati	H.P. — 1900 MW
2. Kol Dam	H.P. — 600 MW
3. Dhanliganga	U.P.
4. Ramganga	U.P.
5. Goriganga	U.P.
6. Tankapur	U.P.
7. Konkan Range —	Maharashtra Schemes

Agreement with Soviet Union for setting up power plants and to increase coal production

1148. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union have agreed to help India in fuel power plant ;

(b) if so, whether this is in follow-up of the agreement signed on 10th December last year during President Brezhnev's visit;

(c) if so, what are the features of the 10th December agreement in regard to Soviet Assistance for increasing coal output and in erecting a 3000 MW super thermal power plant in the Singrauli coal belt together with transmission lines;

(d) whether in the month of January 1981 a Soviet team had visited India and reached an agreement as to how to implement the decision arrived at in this regard;

(e) by what time the implementation of this plan will be started; and

(f) what kind of assistance USSR will provide; and

(g) to what extent the power position will be improved after completion of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per the Agreement on Economic & Technical Cooperation concluded between the two countries in December, 1980, Soviet assistance is to be provided for the construction of an integrated thermal power plant of 1000 MW capacity (with possibility of expansion up to 3000 MW) together with associated transmission lines of about 900 kms length and stage wise construction of the Nigahi coal mine in the Singrauli region. Besides the integrated power project, Soviet assistance is also being made available for the construction of Jhanjhra coal mine and the integrated development of the first stage of the Mukunda open cast mine.

(d) Yes, Sir. Soviet teams of experts in the fields of power and coal development visited India in January, 1981. During their visit, discussions were held between them and Indian experts on issues relating to the implementation of the various power and coal projects indicated in the December Agreement.

(e) Although follow-up discussions between experts from both the countries have already been held the time schedule for the execution of the projects has not yet been finalised.

(f) The exact scope of the assistance that the Soviet Union will be providing for the power project and the coal projects has not yet been finalised. However,

Soviet Assistance shall be in areas such as survey work supply of equipment, machinery, and materials as also exchange of technical know-how.

(g) With the completion of the first phase of the power project, 1000 MW of power generating capacity would be added in the Western region of the country.

Constitutional Provisions regarding Legal Aid

1149. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Constitutional provision to provide legal aid to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people;

(b) if so, the amount provided to the S.C. and S.T. people of Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81 as legal aid;

(c) the number of people from various districts of the State benefited under this financial benefit provided to S.C. and S.T.; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) There is no special provision under the Constitution of India for providing legal aid to the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Article 39A of the Constitution provides that "The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. It applies to all citizens who are handicapped by reason of economic and other disabilities.

(b) to (d) The State Government of Orissa is being requested to supply the information on the points and it will be laid on the Table of the House after it has been received.

Colour Television compromise formula with Doordarshan commercial Corporation

1150. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that Government will go ahead with the colour

television project under the compromise formula with the Doordarshan Commercial Corporation taking up colour transmission and Doordarshan retaining black and white;

- (b) if so, how far this is possible;
- (c) whether any final decision in this regard has been taken; and
- (d) if so, when it is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). No decision has been taken so far on the introduction of colour television in the country.

Setting up of a Thermal Power Station in Saurashtra region on Gujarat

1151. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF THERMAL SCHEMES IN SAURASHTRA REGION OF GUJARAT

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme with tentative programme of commissioning	Capacity Proposed	Date of receipt of project report	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lignite Based TPS at Kutch (I-1984-85) (II-1985-86)	2 x 60 MW	January, 1978.	7127.0 (as sanctioned by Planning Commission,	The scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission on 28-9-79 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7127 lakhs. The units are scheduled to be commissioned during 1984-85 & 1985-86
2	Sikka TPS (1984-85)	1 X 120 MW	13-3-79	5478 (as sanctioned by Planning Commission)	The scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission on 8-1-81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5478 lakhs. The unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1984-85.
3	Kandla TPS	X 60 MW	22-10-79	2815 (as submitted by GEB)	(i) The Department of Coal while giving clearance of coal linkage to Sikka TPS had indicated that they would be able to give only 0.27 MT of coal as being supplied to the

1

2

3

5

6

existing smaller thermal power stations at Shapur Sikka and Kandla and, no, further coal could be made available over and above this quantity.

(ii) In view of the difficulties expressed by GEB earlier, about the transportation of lignite to Kandla to supplement to the coal requirements, GEB had agreed to examine the feasibility of installing one more unit at Kutch where already two units are under installation. The proposal will be examined further in CSA after the receipt of the proposal from GEB about burning the lignite at Kutch TPS (rather than at Kandla, where other lignite handling facilities have been created. The project report for further expansion at Kutch is still awaited in CEA.

(iii) Notwithstanding the above facts, the Chairman, CEA in a D.O. letter has requested the Chairman of SLC for supply of additional quantity of coal required for Kandla TPS and their reply is still awaited. Also, GEB has been requested to give a fresh look for the feasibility of transportation of lignite by trucks/sea to Kandla and examine the feasibility of burning both lignite and coal in the same boiler. Their reply is still awaited.

4 Gas based TPS at 2 X 40
Mehuva

8-8-79 13200 (as per
project report)

(i) The proposal was examined by the Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers. The Ministry of Petroleum had intimated that the Tapti fields have to be still fully explored and the

quantum of gas available from these fields is yet to be established. They have further observed that the question of Utilisation of this therefore is premature since any decision about the exploitation and transportation of this gas will be possible only after these gas fields have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

(ii) In view of the situation explained above, the project report submitted by GEB has been returned on 30-7-80.

सरकारी भेद को कोयला कम्बियों को 1977 से 1980 तक हुई हानि

1152. श्री मूल अद्व दागा : क्या कार्ब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी भेद को कोयला कम्बियों को 1977, 1978, 1979 और 1980 में वर्षावार अनुमानत; कितनी हानि हुई और इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(क्ष) इस भेद में स्टैब्लर के कितनी पूजी नमाई है?

कार्ब मंत्रालय में राज्य अध्यक्ष (श्री दिक्षम सहाय) : (क) अन्तिम और बिना नेत्रा परीक्षा के सातों के अनुसार कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 में हुआ घाटा कमशः 101.08 करोड़ रुपए, 220.11 करोड़ रुपए और 134.42 करोड़ रुपए है। इस घाटे के मुख्य कारण हैं—कोयले की अलाभकारी कीमतें, उत्पादन सामग्री की लागत में वृद्धि, मजदूरों में

वृद्धि और विद्युत बावधां के कारण उत्पादन में कमी।

(ख) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में कुल निवेश 31-3-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार लगभग 1333 करोड़ रुपए है।

सूचना मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

1153. श्री मूल अद्व दागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर 1980 में विविध उद्योगों के सूचना संवियसे कानून वस्तेज्ञ हुए थे; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भास्तासन दिया था कि सरकारी सूचना तंत्र के पुनर्गठन के प्रस्ताव पर शीघ्र विचार किया जाएगा और यदि हाँ, तो इसका मापदण्ड क्या होगा और इसका पुनर्गठन कब तक हो जाएगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उद्योगों (कुमारी कुमूदवेन एम० बोशी) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ब) सरकारी सूचना तंत्र के पुनर्गठन का प्रश्न उक्त सम्मेलन में विचारार्थ नहीं आया। तथापि, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने अलग से एक सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया है जो अधिक व्यावसायिक दक्षता और सुधार लाने के लिए मंत्रालय के विभिन्न माध्यम संगठनों में और यदि आवश्यक हो तो मंत्रालय में भी संरचना परिवर्तन सहित उनकी नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों से मंबंधित विभिन्न मामलों के बारे में मंत्रालय को सलाह देगी।

दूरदर्शन तथा आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1154. प्रौ. निर्विला कुमारी शक्तावतः क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान नये दूरदर्शन तथा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों के गांवों में दूरदर्शन के प्रसारण पहुंचाने की कोई विशेष योजना है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमदबोन एम. जोशी) : (क) सूरतगढ़ में क्या ऐडियो स्टेशन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान चालू किया जायेगा। वर्ष के दौरान कोई दूरदर्शन केन्द्र चालू नहीं होगा। यद्यपि दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों/रिलो ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना की अनेक स्कीमों कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

(ख) 'साइट' उत्तरवर्ती योजना के अंग के रूप में जयपुर में एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर '1.3.77 से पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। 'छोटी योजना' (1980-85) के दौरान

जयपुर के इस ट्रांसमीटर के लिए स्थायी स्टूडियों स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए स्थान का पहले ही अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है।

राजस्थान में जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर में ड्रिलिंग

1155. प्रौ. निर्विला कुमारी शक्तावतः क्या वेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों में तेल की खोज करने के लिये वहां ड्रिलिंग की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निपक्ष निकले तथा इस कार्य को रोकने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में ड्रिलिंग की पुनः शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है; यदि हां, तो किस समय तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में खुदाई की गयी है परन्तु बाड़मेर जिले में नहीं की गई है।

(ख) अब तक किये गये खुदाई कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप भनहेहा टिब्बा में एक छोटे ग्रामाभकर गैस क्लॅब का पता चला है तथा भूमाना में भी थोड़ी गैस का पता चला है। उन्नत तकनीक द्वारा भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण करके उपयुक्त संरचनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार किये जाने तक और आगे खुदाई कार्य रोक दिया गया है।

(ग) वर्तमान में किये जा रहे भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप उपयुक्त संभावनाओं के होने पर ही खुदाई कार्य का पुनः प्रारम्भ किया जाना निर्भर करता है।

राजस्थान में विद्युत की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये सुपर तापीय और तापीय विद्युत केंद्र की स्थापना

1156. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सामान्यता विद्युत का संकट रहता है और क्या इसका मूल्य कारण परमाणु संयंत्र का कार्य न करता है ;

(ख) क्या इस विद्युत संकट का मूल्यी समाधान खोजने की दृष्टि से सरकार की दो तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र तथा एक सुपर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ये परियोजनाएँ किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित की जायेंगी और वे कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ; और

(घ) कोटा तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र का कार्य किस अवस्था में चल रहा है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम बहाजन) : (क) 1980 में कम मानसून होने के कारण गोदिन्दसागर (भाथड़ा) तथा चम्बल जलाशयों में कम अन्तर्वाहि होने के कारण सम्बद्ध जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों से कम विद्युत उपलब्धता होने से राजस्थान विद्युत की कमी की स्थिति का सामना कर रहा है। 18 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 28 जनवरी, 1981 तक राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र की यूनिट सं०-१ में जबरन बंदी के कारण

राजस्थान की विद्युत उपलब्धता पर और प्रभाव पड़ा ।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय कोटा ताप परियोजना चरण-I (2×110 मेगावाट) तथा चरण-II (2×210 मेगावाट) निर्माणाधीन है। निर्माण की वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार चरण-I के 1982-83 में तथा चरण-II के 1986-87 में पूर्ण होने का कार्यक्रम है। इसके अतिरिक्त 60-60 मेगावाट की दो यूनिटों के प्रतिष्ठापना के लिए पालना में लिनाडट पर प्राधारित ताप विद्युत परियोजना को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने तकनीकी-प्रार्थिक तौर से स्वीकृति दे दी है तथा इसके लिए निवेश संबंधी निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुसार पालना में 60 मेगावाट की प्रथम यूनिट के परियोजना की स्वीकृति की तारीख से 56 मास में चालू हो जाने की आशा है। इस समय राजस्थान में सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है तथा प्रक्रिया थोक में उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जा रहे सिवरोली सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से राजस्थान को अपना हिस्सा प्राप्त होगा।

(घ) कोटा ताप विद्युत परियोजना चरण-I, में, दोनों यूनिटों के बायलर उत्थापन का कार्य चल रहा है। प्रथम यूनिट का टर्बो-जनरेटर चालू हो गया है। जल ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र के मार्च, 1981 में चालू होने की आशा है। यूनिटों के क्रमशः जून 1981 तथा दिसम्बर, 1982 में चालू होने की संभावना है। कोटा ताप विद्युत परियोजना चरण-II अक्टूबर, 1980 में स्वीकृत की गई थी। यूनिटों के क्रमशः 1985-86 तथा 1986-87 में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है।

जयपुर और उदयपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की परिधि

1157. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तायत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर और उदयपुर के रेडियो स्टेशनों के प्रसारण कितनी परिधि तक प्राप्त होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उदयपुर रेडियो स्टेशन के प्रसारण, दिल्ली में बिल्कुल मुकाई नहीं देते और जयपुर के प्रसारण यहाँ मूलिक से मुकाई देते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन दो रेडियो स्टेशनों को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमारबेन प्र० जोशी) : (क) और (ख). दिन के समय आकाशवाणी, जयपुर के 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेब ट्रांसमीटर का प्रसारण क्षेत्र विभिन्न दिशाओं में 17 और 30 किलोमीटर के बीच तथा आकाशवाणी, उदयपुर केन्द्र के 10 किलोवाट मीडियम वेब ट्रांसमीटर का प्रसारण क्षेत्र सभी दिशाओं में लगभग 55 किलोमीटर है। ये ट्रांसमीटर क्रमशः अल्प और मध्यम क्षमता वाले हैं तथा ये उन्हीं क्षेत्रों के लिए हैं जिन में ये स्थित हैं। इन के दिल्ली में सुने जाने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जाती।

(ग) मंसाधनों की कमी के कारण जयपुर या उदयपुर के ट्रांसमीटर की क्षमता को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, स्वीकृत छठी "योजना" (1980-85) में आकाशवाणी, अजमेर (जो जयपुर के कार्यक्रमों को रिले करता है) की क्षमता को 20 किलोवाट से बढ़ा कर 200 किलोवाट करने की स्कीम है।

Drugs under generic names

1158. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 952 on 17th June, 1980 regarding demand by Maharashtra Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association Pune Maharashtra and to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in last six months regarding the review of the list of products for which the trade names are abolished and to include more items to be marketed under generic names;

(b) if so, the nature and details of progress made so far ; and

(c) if no progress made, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have issued necessary Gazette Notification in January, 1981 amending the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules, 1945 to give the needed statutory effect to the decision concerning abolition of brand names in respect of single ingredient formulations of five drugs. The abolition of brand names of these drugs will be effective from 1-8-1981. Only after some experience is gained through implementation of the decision already taken, any such review would be worthwhile.

New Coal Projects sanctioned during 1980-81

1159. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the new coal projects that have been sanctioned in 1980-81 ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for raising coal production during the Sixth Plan period ;

(c) if so, the number of new coal projects proposed to be taken up during the year 1981-82 ; and

(d) the detailed steps his Ministry propose to take to increase coal production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) A target for production of 165 million tonnes of coal per annum has been fixed for the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Plan.

(c) Presently 94 project proposals received from coal companies are under examination. It is proposed to take up as many coal projects as possible.

(d) For increasing coal production different steps are being taken like quickly developing opencast mines, introduction of advanced technology, and modern equipment, ensuring better availability of inputs like power, etc. and constant monitoring of projects implementation.

Statement

Coal Projects sanctioned by Government so far during 1980-81

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

1. Rajmahal Opencast

Central Coalfields Ltd.

2. Ara Reorganisation

3. Gobindpur Phase-I

4. Kakri Opencast.

Western Coalfields Ltd.

5. Pipri Colliery

6. Inder Colliery

7. Hindustan Lalpath (Reorganisation)

8. Satpura Mine I and II

9. Chhindia Colliery

10. Introduction of Powered Support Face of Pathakhera-I Mine.

Bharat Coking Coalfields Ltd.

11. Keshalpur Opencast

12. Nichitpur-Tutulmari Opencast

13. Bhalgora

14. Kharharee-Dharmaband

15. North Amlabad

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

16. Ramagundam Opencast

17. Manuguru, Opencast No.1

Advance Action

18. Ravindra Khani No. 8 Incline

19. Godavari Khani No. 11-A

National policy to exploit Hydel Electric potential

1160. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a national policy for exploitations of country's vast Hydro-electric potential ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Recognizing the immense hydel potential available, Government has decided to lay great stress on its exploitation. With the objective in view it is proposed to instal additionally 4768 MW of hydel capacity in the VIth Plan period, and 15000 MW of hydel capacity in the VIIth Plan period, which will bring the proportion of hydel to thermal capacity on par with each other.

It has also been decided that large hydro projects be taken up for execution in the Central Sector, with a view to expediting their commissioning. For the first time investigation of hydro projects has been entrusted to the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation, with a view to keeping ready a shelf of projects that would be available for execution.

Proposals by USSR For Exploration and Production of Oil

1161. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR has offered many proposals for collaboration in the field of oil exploration and on increasing the production of onshore wells ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation signed on 10th December, 1980 the Soviet Side would render cooperation to the Indian Side in execution, in one of the promising onshore areas in India, of

integrated work for oil and gas including geophysical exploration and drilling works, elaboration of basic technical concepts of development of the deposit and the installation of production facilities. The area will be chosen by mutual agreement between Indian and Soviet Sides. Further, the Soviet Side would render cooperation to the Indian Side in execution of works connected with increase of oil production from shut down and low productivity wells. It was agreed that the organisations of the two Sides would carry out negotiations in the first quarter of 1981 to conclude contracts to this effect.

Egypt sought Indian Technical Experts in Power development

1162. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Egypt has sought Indian technical expertise in its massive power development programme ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and reaction of the Government to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The cooperation between the Government of Egypt and Government of India in the field of energy are covered by the protocol signed between the Ministers for Energy of both the Governments. The first protocol was signed in 1978 and this has been followed by another protocol in 1979 and January 1981. Some of the areas of technical cooperation sought for and extended to the Government of Egypt are as follows :

(i) Two experts of rural electrification visited Egypt and prepared rural electrification programme for specific areas.

(ii) 12 Egyptian engineers have been trained in India in various aspects of power system development, design, testing and commissioning of power stations and rural electrification.

(iii) Experts have been sent to Egypt to survey the power stations to work out a rehabilitation programme and to oversee the rural electrification programme implemented in their country.

According to the latest protocol signed the following assistance have been sought for by the Egyptian Government :

(1) Visit of three Indian experts in the fields of Solar Energy, Bio-Mass and Bio-Gas research and development, for a period of 15 days.

(2) Experts in the field of coal mining and exploration for coal development in Egypt.

(3) It has been agreed also that India and Egypt will exchange information and expertise in the field of Renewable Energy (including Solar water heater and crops dryers, Solar Ponds).

(4) It has also been agreed that a team of Indian experts would visit Egypt for establishing joint ventures for manufacturing of :

(a) Transmission Towers.

(b) High Voltage Switch Gears.

(c) Insulators.

The Government of India have agreed to provide the above assistance to Egypt.

राष्ट्रीय किस्म विकास निगम को योजनाओं के बारे में समाचार

1163. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या सूचना ग्रोर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 17 जनवरी, 1981 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में "मेरी एन० एफ० डॉ० सी० (नेशनल फिल्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन) स्कीम्स पैनिंग आन-पेपर" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्कालीन पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना ग्रोर प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमार) कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :

(क) से (ग). जी, हां। प्रश्नास्पद समाचार राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के अध्यक्ष ग्रोर प्रबन्ध निदेशक के प्रेस सम्मेलन के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रतीत होती है और उसमें समाचारपत्र की प्रेस सम्मेलन की कार्यवाहियों की व्याख्या प्रतिविम्बित हुई प्रतीत होती है। प्रेस सम्मेलन में

घोषित निगम की योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को विस्तृत जांच के बाद अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। ये योजनाएं प्रगति की अवस्था में हैं और स्वाभाविक रूप से फिल्म उद्योग को इनके लाभ कुछ समय के बाद प्राप्त होगे। समाजित राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के नए निदेशक मंडल का गठन अगस्त-सितम्बर 1980 में किया गया था और इसनी थोड़ी अवधि में ही निदेशक मंडल ने इन महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं पर अहम निर्णय लिए हैं। निदेशक मंडल द्वारा बनाई गई नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों से सरकार संतुष्ट है और वह इन योजनाओं को सफल बनाने में निगम की हर संभव सहायता करेगे।

Project allowance to employees of Dandakaranya Project

1164. SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Dandakaranya Project who have joined service after April, 1979 are not being paid any Project Allowance ;

(a) whether such allowance is being paid to deputationists who joined after April 1979 ;

(c) if so, whether this discrimination will be removed : and

(d) whether sanction for Project allowance is due to expire from 1st April 1981 and representations have been received for its further renewal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE in the Ministry of SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Project Allowance was originally sanctioned in 1958 for lack of amenities e.g. housing, schools, markets, dispensaries etc. Since the position regarding availability of amenities has improved, Government have been considering for sometime whether the Project allowance should be withdrawn/reduced in the case of existing employees. It was not considered necessary to provide the Project Allowance to fresh recruits after April, 1979 to whom it was made clear in

the offers of appointment that no Project Allowance would be admissible.

(d) Yes, Sir. The grant of Project Allowance to different categories of staff is under consideration.

Recommendations of Standing Committee Pertaining to Soda Ash

1165. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a Standing Committee to go into the matters of production, distribution and other related matters pertaining to soda ash in 1978 following a decision taken to that effect on July 24, 1978 ;

(b) if so, what are the actual terms of reference of the Committee ;

(c) how often has the Committee met ;

(d) what are the recommendations of the Committee ; and

(e) whether these recommendations have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) to (e). A Standing Committee on Soda Ash was constituted on 7th August 1978 with a view to assisting the Government in sorting out problems concerning production, distribution and consumption of Soda Ash. The Committee meets periodically and so far it has met six times. The Committee reviews production and distribution in general and suggests ways and means for improvement in the situation. The suggestions and views are considered and appropriate action has been taken wherever necessary. Thus steps were taken to monitor the supply of coal and coke to soda ash manufacturers, to arrange for imports of soda ash to meet the gap between demand and supply, and to increase the supplies to households and dhabias through the National Consumers' Co-operative Federation Limited.

Increase in Price of Soda Ash

1166. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the increase in the price of soda ash in the country during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government consider that this is fair and reasonable increase ;

(c) if so, on what basis ;

(d) whether Government would take steps to regulate the price of soda ash ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a). The manufacturers' ex-works selling prices of Soda Ash, as on 1-1-78, 1-1-79, 1-1-80, and 1-12-80, are indicated in the Statement.

The open market price of soda ash which was as high as Rs. 3600 per tonne

in 1978 and which was ruling at about Rs. 3000 per tonne for more than a year has now declined to Rs. 2200 to Rs. 2400 per tonne.

(b) & (c). The increase in manufacturers' ex-works price is mostly due to increases in the cost of raw materials, utilities and transport. The present manufacturers' price is more or less on a par with the landed cost of imported soda ash, calculated on the basis of the concessional import duty in force.

(d) & (e). There is no statutory control over the price of soda ash at present. The Govt. do not propose at present to change the existing policy of informal control and regulation as the availability has improved and the open market price has fallen.

Statement

EX-WORKS SELLING PRICE ON F.O.R. OF SODA ASH

(Price in Rs./tonnes)

Quality	Name of the Manufacturer	As on			
		1-1-78	1-1-79	1-1-80	1-12-80
LIGHT	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	1032.64	1124.44	1718.24	2167.02
	M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals	1025.02	1149.20	1813.24	2437.70
	M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals	1101.25	1248.88	1728.25	2149.50
	M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd. (M/s. New Central Jute Mills)	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	2100.00
MEDIUM	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	1067.64	1160.12	1763.02	2224.75
DENSE	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	1119.86	1200.51	1816.39	2284.20
	M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals	1117.69	1235.00	1899.04	2527.98

Study on cost of Soda Ash by B.I.C.P.

1167. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether BICP has conducted a study of the cost structure of soda ash ;

(b) if so, when was the study completed ;

(c) what are the findings of the Bureau ; and ;

(d) what steps have been taken to implement the report of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) : Yes Sir.

(b) The study was completed in August, 1979.

(c) and (d). The study revealed that the cost of production had gone up mainly due to the increase in prices of raw materials, utilities, packing and other expenses. After careful consideration of the BICP study as well as of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee headed by Prof. Gopal Tripathi, it was decided not to resort to statutory price and distribution control but instead to depend on the twin mechanism of adequate imports on the one hand and informal monitoring and regulation of production and distribution.

Break down at Indraprastha and Badarpur Power Plants

1168. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of power breakdown at Indraprastha Power Station and Badarpur Thermal Power Plant have increased ;

(b) if so, the main reason therefor :

(c) whether it is also a fact that the plants at Indraprastha Power Stations have become obsolete and therefor frequent breakdown is there ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to replace the obsolete plants so as to ensure uninterrupted power supply to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). The break-downs of the units at Badarpur Thermal Power Station have reduced. There has been some increase in the breakdown of generating units at Indraprastha Power Station mainly due to the gradual ageing of the machines.

(c) Though the machines are old, it would not be correct to say that they are obsolete.

(d) Special attention is paid to the maintenance of these machines, and every effort is made to bring them back into operation after an outage.

Street lights in Pitampura D.D.A. Colony

1169. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the street lights on master plan road, zonal roads and other main roads in Pitampura Residential Scheme, a DDA colony of Delhi have not so far been provided except a few lights here or there though poles have been put at most of the places quite a long time back ; and

(b) the reasons for stopping the work and when it is proposed to provide street light on master plan road, zonal roads and other main roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking provides street lighting on zonal roads and other main roads in Pitampura Residential Scheme on the specific requests received from the Delhi Development

Authority, which is developing this Colony. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has so far released orders for providing about 700 street lighting points on the Zonal and other main roads. About 150 poles have already been erected and 40 street lightings points have also been energised. The work of providing the remaining street lights is expected to be completed by DESU within 3 months.

As regards master plan roads being developed in and around Pitampura by the P.W.D. Delhi Administration, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has prepared schemes for providing street lighting on these roads. The work would be taken up on receipt of the estimated cost from the Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration is being advised to expedite the payment of DESU.

Threatened to Blockade crude in Assam

1170. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : SHRI HARINATH MISHRA : SHRI R.L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agitators have again threatened to blockade crude and the employees in the Upper Assam Oilfields are not giving the management whole-hearted cooperation forcing them to seek the paramilitary forces help ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to ensure unhindered full-scale pumping of crude from Upper Assam oilfields ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government have no knowledge of any fresh threat by agitators to blockade crude despatches. Government has, however, taken precautionary steps to meet any threat. For the present, employees are giving full cooperation to the management.

Pumping of crude to Barauni has been continuous since 28-1-1981 except for a brief period of 12 hours due to the damage caused to the pipelines on 13-2-81 and the oil fields are gradually increasing their production rate.

Visit by Minister to foreign countries for oil exploration

1171. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently visited some foreign countries in search of oil supplies

and assistance for oil exploration and drilling at Bombay High ;

(b) if so, which were the experts who accompanied him and the countries visited by him ; and

(c) the outcome of his visit ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (b). I had visited France, England, Romania and Italy during the period 25th January-7th February, 1981. During my visit to France I was assisted by Shri P.P. Khanna, Joint Secretary (Exploration) in the Ministry of Petroleum and Shri P.T. Venugopal, Chairman, ONGC. Shri Khanna accompanied me to London also.

I availed of the occasion to discuss cooperation in the field of oil exploration such as supply of equipment with the concerned Governments. During my stay in France I had discussions with CEP (who are already collaborating with ONGC in the Bombay High) regarding further development of Bombay High including the satellite structures. Detailed proposals from the company are awaited.

Assets and liabilities of monopoly houses

1172. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2188 on 2nd December, 1980 regarding growth of Monopoly Houses and state :

(a) what is the comparative number and names of the Monopoly Houses in the year 1956, 1969 and 1981 the total assets and liabilities of each of them ; and

(b) what is the total amount advanced to each of them by the public financial institutions and total assets of each of them as compared to the total assets of the firms or concerns controlled by them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The M.R.T.P. Act came into force with effect from 1-6-1970. In pursuance of the Industrial Licensing Policy announced in Feb. 1973, all the undertakings which by themselves or along with their interconnected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores and are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, are considered as large industrial houses or Monopoly houses as referred to in the question. The figures of assets of the Monopoly houses with references to registration as

on 20-6-1978 for the year 1972 and as on 31-12-1978 for the year 1978 are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1936/80]. Similar information for 1979 is not yet available and in respect of the year 1980, the annual accounts of all the companies concerned have not yet become statutorily due. The information sought for with reference to specific years mentioned is not available. Information regarding direct Industrial Assistance to M.R.T.P. Companies by the main financial institutions viz. I.D.B.I., I.F.C.I. and I.C.I.C.I. as on 30th June, 1980 as furnished by the Ministry of Finance is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1936/80]. Information in respect of other Public Financial Institutions is not readily available and compilation thereof would also involve considerable time and labour.

Capacity of Darbhanga Station

1173. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1200 on 25th November, 1980, regarding transmitter for Darbhanga Station and state :

(a) how many radio stations have been opened and transmitting capacity of old ones increased since 7th January, 1976 when the statement about Darbhanga station of the A.I.R. was made ; and

(b) whether it is proposed even now to increase transmission capacity to 100 kw at Darbhanga and allot more time for Maithili language, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Twelve new radio stations have been opened and power of four transmitters increased since 7th January, 1976.

(b) According to the medium wave frequencies coordinated under the aegis of ITU in 1975, there is no frequency for day and night operation of a 100 kw mw transmitter at Darbhanga. The frequency permitted is only to increase the power from 10 kw to 20 kw. Due to constraints on resources, however, there is no proposal to increase the power of the Darbhanga Station for the present.

Darbhanga Station of AIR itself lies well within the service area of the 20 kw mw transmitter at Patna. Even then it was set up to meet the aspirations of the Maithili speaking population. The

existing duration allotted to the programmes of Maithili language is considered adequate, and there is no proposal to increase the time allotted to that language.

Transfer of Generation cadre Engineers to Generation side

1174. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2178 on 2-12-1980 regarding State-wise actual generation, installed generating capacity and per capita consumption of power and state :

(a) whether the 18 foreign trained generation cadre Engineers have since been transferred to the generation side and removed the distribution side ;

(b) if not, reasons therefor and action taken thereon ;

(c) whether Sakri and other diesel based power plants have been or are proposed to be brought in operation and whether Darbhanga Raj Power House and Darbhanga Electricity Co. power houses are fully in operation ; and

(d) if so, actual generation thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b). The 18 foreign trained engineers who are borne on the general cadre of electrical engineers are still posted on the distribution side. Bihar State Electricity Board have informed that the generation cadre was formed in the year 1972 with the engineers who opted for this cadre. The generation-cum-transmission cadre was formed in the year 1976 but the 18 engineers continued to remain on the generation cadre. The question of reorganisation of the engineering cadre with a view to developing 'professional expertise' is under consideration of the Bihar State Electricity Board. The question of encadring the engineering personnel trained in generation will be kept in view while taking a final decision in the matter.

(c) & (d). Sakri and other diesel based power stations are very old and have almost outlived their useful lives. Since the machines have become obsolete, it is difficult to procure spare parts for them. Attempts have however, been made to utilize them to the extent feasible to supply power in emergency/during peak load hours to important loads like hospitals, water supply, railways etc.

Number of coal Wagons loaded during last five years

1175. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the average number of coal wagons loaded per month during the last five years (also the monthly actual figures) ;

(b) out of the wagons mentioned at (a) what are the details of the coal wagons supplied to the power sector per month during the last five years ; and

(c) details of coal wagons received by the railways for its own use during the above period (monthly) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) . The details regarding the average number of coal wagons loaded between Coal India & Singareni collieries during the last 5 years including those for the power sector and the railways own consumption is indicated in the statement below :

Average loading during the last 5 years

(four wheeler wagons/day)

Year	Total	Power	Railways
1976-77	9017	2353	1575
1977-78	9221	2348	1542
1978-79	8424	2479	1451
1979-80	8046	2625	1468
1980-81 (April-January)	7952	2941	1416

Effect of Change in the Course of river Ganga on Farakka Super Thermal Power Station

1176. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a press report that river Ganga is changing its course in Murshidabad District and there is a probability of Ganga going to its old channel Bhagirathi ;

(b) that this swinging of river towards Bhagirathi canal will cause immense damage to proposed Farakka STPS ; and

(c) whether this reported threat is being immediately taken up for study by experts body of the Union and State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The river Ganga in Murshidabad District of West Bengal, downstream of Farakka Barrage has been causing erosion along its right bank. Protective measures have been undertaken by the State Government and the Authorities of Farakka Barrage from where the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station is to get its water supply to safeguard those works of the Barrage complex likely to be affected by this erosion. These protective measures are likely to stabilise river regime conditions. A comprehensive study on erosional problems due to shifting courses of Ganga has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India.

Proposal to set up a Pool of Thermal Plants

1177 **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for setting up a pool of thermal plants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) & (b) . No Sir, There is no proposal to set up a pool of thermal plants. However, to augment the generating capacity in the country in the most optimal manner, Government have a programme for setting up Super Thermal Power Stations at the pit heads of coal to ensure bulk generation of power without recourse to extensive coal movement. Apart from the super thermal stations some other plants are also being set up keeping in view load densities and other technical criteria. The names of thermal projects from which benefits are envisaged during the period 1980-85 are given in the attached statement.

Statement—1

Thermal Power Projects from which benefits are envisaged during the period 1980-85.

Region	State	Name of the Project	Benefits during 1980-85 (MW)
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION	Haryana	Faridabad Extn. Unit II	60
		Panipat Stage II	220
	Punjab	Ropar	210
	Rajasthan	Kota	220
	U.P	Obra Extn.	400
		Paricha	220
		Anpara 'A'	630
		Tanda	440
	Central Sector	Badarpur Extension	210
		Singrauli Phase I	630
		Singrauli Phase II	420
WESTERN REGION	Gujarat	Ukai 5th Unit	210
		Wanakbori	630
		Wanakbori Extension	210
	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura 8th & 9th units	420
		Korba East	120

			4
		Korba West	420
		Korba West Extn.	420
	Maharashtra	Nasik Unit 4th & 5th	210
		Bhusawal Unit 3	210
		Chandrapur	420
		Parli Unit 3	210
		Trombay	500
		Koradi Stage III	420
		Uran Gas	240
		Chandrapur Extn.	210
	Central Sector	Korba STPS	630
SOUTHERN REGION	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	210
	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin Unit 3	210
	Karnataka	Raichur Unit I & II	420
	Central Sector	Ramagundam Unit I to IV	630
		Neyveli Second mine cut	420
EASTERN REGION	Bihar	Patratu, qth & 10th Unit Extn. IV	220
		Barauni Extn. Unit IV & VH	220
		Muzaffarpur Thermal	220
	D.V.C.	Durgapur Thermal Station IV	210
		Bokaro 'B'	210
	Orissa	Talcher Extn.	220
	West Bengal	Santaldih Unit IV	120
		Bandel Extn.	210
		Dolaghat	630
		K. P. L. Extn.	110
		G. E. S. C.	240
	Central Sector	Farakka STPS	210
NORTH EASTERN REGION	Assam	Bongaigaon	120
		Namrup Waste	22
		Lakwe Gas	45
		Mobile Gas	21
		Bongaigaon Extn.	190
		Chandra Pur Extn.	30

Utilisation Of Small Scale Micro Hydel Generating Units

1178. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the installation of small scale micro-hydel generating units ; and

(b) what are the exact plans of the Government to instal such units where canals and natural rivulets could be utilized for power generations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Government attach great importance to the installation of micro hydel units. This is an activity that would have to be undertaken by the respective States in which the potential exists. The Ministry of Energy has offered to make available to the States, the services of experts, and any other technical assistance that may be required by them.

Increasing Coal Production

1179. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the specific steps taken by Government to raise coal production ;

(b) What is the investment planned for Coal Industry in the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the measures taken to curb the growing indiscipline in the coal industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The steps taken to improve the coal production includes *inter alia* ;

(i) Supply of power to the coal-mines has been accorded a higher priority and the distribution system in the coalfields is being streamlined to improve its reliability. A decision has been taken to instal Gas Turbines in mining areas suffering from achronic power shortage and proposal to instal captive thermal stations of small capacity in the coalfields is presently under consideration. Apart from this generation of power from the existing captive diesel sets is being maximised and commissioning of the sets under installation is being expedited.

(ii) The acquisition of land for mining purposes is being expedited in consultation with and the assistance of concerned State Government and in particular in Bihar and Bengal.

(iii) Maintaining a close liaison with the State Government concerned to improve the law and order and industrial relation situation in the coalfields areas.

(iv) Collaboration from foreign countries is obtained to improve the mining technology in the mines with a view to improve the production, productivity and conservation of coal.

(b) As per the Draft Sixth Plan Document the investment during 1980-85 would be of the order of Rs. 2573 crores in Coal India and Singareni Collieries.

(c) Number of steps have been taken to curb growing indiscipline in the coal industry which include ;

(a) Maintaining close liaison with the concerned State Government with a view to improve law and order situation in the coalfields.

(b) Gradual departmentalisation of the transportation of coal, coke and sand in a phased manner.

(c) Strengthening the security arrangements in the collieries.

(d) Increasing the number of police stations and police out posts in the Dhanbad area and making the police force more mobile.

(e) A drive against the money lenders has also been launched by the State Government of Bihar.

Committee On Judicial Reforms

1180. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terms of reference for the Committee on Judicial Reforms in the country have since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) when it is likely to start its work ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

रीवा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के कार्यक्रमों का शहडौल में सुनाई न पड़ने।

1181. श्री दस्तबीर सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहडौल को रीवा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की प्रसारण सीमा में रखा गया है, यदि हाँ, तो रीवा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम जिला शहडौल में स्पष्ट रूप से सुनाई न पड़ने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) शहडौल जिले के प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तियों को रीवा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में अवसर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपबंधी (कुमारी कुमार बेन एम. जोशी) :
 (क) और (ख). रीवा रेडियो स्टेशन शहडौल नगर को छोड़कर शहडौल जिले के उत्तरी भागों को दिवाकालीन प्राय-मिक येड सेवा प्रदान करता है। शहडौल के पश्चिम के कुछ भागों में आकाशवाणी, जबलपुर द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती है। रीवा केन्द्र रीवा, भनता और सिधी जिलों की प्रतिभा सहित शहडौल जिले की प्रतिभा का उपयोग अवश्य करता है।

Interviews for Appointment of LPG Diesel and Petrol dealers

1182. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

SHRI D. M. PUTTEE GOWDA :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether interview for the appointment of about 80 LPG dealers and 140 diesel and petrol dealers were held in October and November, 1980 and persons were selected on the basis of guidelines framed by the previous Cong. (I) Minister in charge;

(b) the total number of advertisements given in the press or other media for this purpose, the amount spent thereon and the amount spent in calling the candidates and as honorarium and allowances to candidates if any, and to members of the interview committees;

(c) whether in January, 1981 instructions were issued cancelling all the interviews, if so, reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is proposed to select new dealers on adhoc basis from amongst persons who were even not candidates for dealership and who had never applied for the same; and

(e) whether unemployed educated, unemployed engineers, war widows, physically handicapped and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates have also been ignored after interview?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Interviews in respect of some of the dealerships/agencies planned for 1980-81 were held by the Oil Companies during October and November, 1980 also but final decision thereon was not taken. Complete details in this regard are not readily available.

(b) Records regarding such day-to-day affairs of the companies are not maintained by Government. Moreover, collection/compilation of details in this regard is a costly and time consuming process.

(c) It was decided that instead of short-listing 40 candidates for interview by Oil Companies for selection of dealers for cooking gas agencies, petrol/diesel pumps etc., all those who qualified should be called for interview. It does not necessarily mean that those who were interviewed earlier were excluded from consideration. However, the Oil Companies thought it fit to interview all eligible candidates afresh so as to bring uniformity of standards in Selection procedure.

(d) & (e) No, Sir.

Supply of Gas by Bangladesh

1183. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement had been signed with the Government of Bangladesh for supply of gas to India;

(b) if not, the present stage of negotiations and when the agreement is expected to finally come into operation; and

(c) the areas in India which are going to be benefited from the Bangladesh gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. ETHI) : (a) o. ir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में विजली का संकट

1184 श्री अशोक गहलोत क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि राजस्थान से गत तीन महीनों में विजली का संकट है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में किसानों तथा नघु उद्योगों को प्रतिदिन कितने घंटे विजली की सप्लाई की गई;

(ग) क्या कृषि कार्यों तथा नघु उद्योगों के लिये जितनी विजली सप्लाई की गई वह उत्पादन को दृष्टि से नगण्य थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई उत्तरारात्मक उत्तर कर लिये है; और यदि हां, तो उनका व्यीरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) (क) जी, हां। राजस्थान में विद्युत को कमों की जानकारी सरकार की है।

(ख) 25 हार्स पावर तक के भारतीय उद्योगों पर तथा कृषि उपभोक्ताओं पर इस समय विद्युत को कोई कटौती नहीं है। तथापि, कृषि को सप्लाई अलग-अलग समय पर कर दी गई है जिससे हर रोज व्यूनतम 6 घंटे सप्लाई सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(ग) कृषि तथा नघु उद्योगों की विद्युत संबंधी आवश्यकताएं, मोटे तौर पर पूरी तरह पूरी की जाती है।

(घ) प्रगति नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में विजली संकट

1185. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में गत तीन महीनों से विजली संकट के कारण वहां किसानों और नघु उद्योगपत्रियों को विजली को सप्लाई नियमित रूप से नहीं की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप सरकार को कितनी उत्पादन और आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ेगी;

(ग) क्या किसानों और उद्योगों को विजली सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी और क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) गोविन्द सागर नथा चम्बल जलाशयों में जल का कम अन्तर्वाह होने के कारण भावड़ा ब्यास कम्पलेक्स तथा चम्बल कम्पलेक्स से विद्युत का कम उत्पादन हुआ जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान में कम विद्युत उपलब्ध हुई। कोटा में राजस्थान पर माणु विद्युत संयंत्र यूनिट नं० 1 की 18 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 28 जनवरी, 1981 तक की जबरन बंदी के कारण स्थिति गंभीर हो गई थी। राजस्थान में पिछ्ले

तीन महीनों के दौरान विद्युत की अपर्याप्ति के उपलब्धता के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने, कुछ उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा विद्युत के प्रयोग पर कुछ प्रतिबंध लगाए थे। तथापि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को लगभग 6-8 घंटे विद्युत की सप्लाई दी जा रही है तथा 25 एक्च. पौ. तक के भार बाले लघु उद्योगों पर विद्युत की कोई कटौती नहीं है।

(ध) उत्पादन में हानि के कारणों में विजली की कमी सदैव ही एक कारण होती है। तथापि केवल विद्युत की कमी के कारण हुई हानि की मात्रा बताई नहीं जा सकती।

(ग) और (घ) : राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंक की हाल ही में चाल की गई 220 मेगावाट की यूनिट संख्या 2 का अप्रैल, 1981 के अन्त तक स्थिरीकरण हो जाने पर तथा राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंक की दोनों यूनिटें काम करने लगने पर राजस्थान में विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होने की संभावना है। राज्य में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने के लिए, राजस्थान प्रणाली में 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान 496.2 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़े जाने की भी आशा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तरी क्षेत्र में 1980-85 के दौरान चालु की जाने वाली कुछ केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं से भी राजस्थान को लाभ प्राप्त होगा।

(ड) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की संख्या

1186. श्री कृष्ण दत्त मुल्तानपुरी : विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पौ.शिवशंकर) : 31 मार्च, 1980 तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में शेयरों द्वारा लिमिटेड और कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत एक सौ सैनातीस (147) कम्पनियां विद्यमान थीं। इन में 20 प्रत्यक्ष लिमिटेड और 127 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ममाइट हैं।

कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किसी भी कम्पनी को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है।

Issue of licence for production of Potato Based Alcohol in Himachal Pradesh

1187. SHRI KRISHNA DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether the question of issuing a licence for production of potato-based alcohol in Himachal Pradesh is being considered and if so, by what time it is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : In 1975, M/s. Mohan Meakins Breweries Limited, had applied for the issue of a Carry on-Business Industrial Licence for the manufacture of one lakh litres of Vodka, Gin, Brandy and Whisky at Solan in Himachal Pradesh making use of potatoes, fruits, peaches and plums and barley. They were issued a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of Alcohol with a provisional capacity of 1100 bulk kilo litres subject to a number of conditions.

Subsequently the party requested for permission to go in for foreign collaboration which was also agreed to in principle subject to the party undertaking export of 90% of their production on a perpetual basis. There has been no other application for production of potato-based alcohol in Himachal Pradesh and if such an application is received it will be considered on its merits.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित
मामले**

1188. श्री हृष्ण दत्त मुल्तानपुरी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में गत दस वर्षों से कितने मामले लम्बित हैं; और

(ख) उन में से कितने कितने मामले राजस्व सम्बन्धी तथा दीवानी और फौजदारी के हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री

(श्री पौर्ण शिव संकर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में तारीख 30-6-1980 को ऐसे मामलों की संख्या 25 थी जो पिछले 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक समय से लम्बित थे

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय ने इन सभी 25 मामलों को सिविल मामलों की कोटि में रखा है ।

**खंडवा जिले के समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन
दिया जाना**

1189. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा जिला के कौन से समाचार पत्रों को गत वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी विज्ञापन दिए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिए कुछ साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्रों के आवेदन अब भी विचाराधीन पड़े हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने उप
मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम. जोशी) : (क)**
कोई नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Self-Sufficiency in Oil Production

1190. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) What is the total oil production in the country at present ;

(b) what steps are being taken to maximise production of oil from indigenous sources ; and

(c) by what time the country will become self-sufficient or nearly self-sufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) During 1980-81, the indigenous production is estimated at 10.2 million tonnes.

(b) An ambitious programme for exploration and production involving a financial outlay of Rs. 2873.58 crores has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. To supplement the maximum possible efforts of the ONGC and OIL and further increase the oil exploration activity in the country, Government has decided to invite offers from selected competent parties for oil exploration in 32 blocks in the country.

(c) Government's strategy is to try and discover the maximum possible oil in the shortest possible time and plans are drawn to achieve these objectives. There is also the need to conserve this non-renewable source of energy on the basis of established reserves known so far, it is difficult to hold out any promise of self-sufficiency in the very near future.

Agreement with U.A.E. for Establishment of a Refinery

1191. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have made any agreement with U.A.E. to establish a refinery in Western India ; and

(b) if so, the location and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Preliminary discussions have taken place with U.A.E. on the establishment of a joint refinery on the West Coast of India. The Indo-U.A.E. Joint Commission in its meeting on 20-12-1980 directed that the project should be taken up at the earliest for a joint discussion at the Governmental level.

Petro-Chemicals Company at Haldia

1192. HRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) salient features of the proposed Petro-Chemicals Complex proposal to be set up by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation at Haldia, West Bengal ;

(b) what is direct and indirect employment potential of the proposed complex ; and

(c) when work is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The letter of intent issued to West-Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, for setting up a Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia, envisages the manufacture of certain Petro-chemicals as indicated in the attached statement.

(b) According to the Detailed Project Report prepared by the Corporation, the proposed complex will provide direct employment to 2000 persons. In addition, manpower at site for contracted jobs is estimated at 425.

(c) The Corporation is in the process of taking steps to implement the project. Actual construction may start after the letter of intent is converted into an industrial licence.

STATEMENT

Items of manufacture in the Petro-chemicals Complex at Haldia

S. No.	Item of manufacture	Annual capacity (tonnes)
	Ethylene	100,000
	Propylene	55,500

	2	3
3	Butadiene	16,500
4	B-enzene	24,000
5	Toluene	14,000
6	Acetylene	1,200
7	Pyrolysis gasolene	52,000
8	Heavy Fuel oil (CBFS)	14,000
9	C-4 raffinates	15,000
10	High Density Polyethylene	40,000
11	HDPE compound	6,000
12	Polyvinyl chloride	45,000
13	Vinyl Chloride Monomer	46,000 (for PVC)
14	PVC compound	4,000
15	Mono ethylene glycol	25,000
16	Ethylene Oxide	23,500 (Incl. MEG Manufacture)
17	Polyglycols	3,000
18	2-ethyl Hexanol	21,000
19	Butanols	9,500

Representation by Employees of Delhi Gas Company

1193. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation dated 19-12-80, from the employees of Delhi Gas Company through the Prime Minister during December, 1980 ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands of the employees of Delhi Gas Company, and the clarification about the position in services after completing the taking over of Company ;

(c) Government's reaction to representation, demand-wise ;

(d) the reasons for not clarifying the position about the services of the employees while taking over the Delhi Gas Company ; and

(e) the details of the final decision being taken/taken in the matter and whether they will be absorbed by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the reasons therefor because the employees of Kosangas have been absorbed by H. P.C. or alternatively they (employees of D. G.C.) may be given an agency to run in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employees of Delhi Gas Company have requested for the clarification about their service position. Their demands are—

(i) that with the upgradation of dealers of Delhi Gas Company, their employer (Delhi Gas Company) will be out of business and will not be able to maintain the organisation and thus employees will face unemployment. Therefore, all of them should be absorbed by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC), as it has been done in the case of Kosangas Company's employees :

(ii) that they should also be given a chance of having a gas agency individually which are being advertised for the common public.

(c) to (e). Kosangas Company was taken over by the Government along with the employees of the Company. There is no proposal to take over the Delhi Gas Company and the question of absorption of these employees in HPC does not arise. The employees of Delhi Gas Company cannot also be considered for award of gas agencies in individual capacity. If such employees apply in response to advertisements for new agencies, their cases will be considered along with others provided they are eligible for such consideration. If, however, the employees form a Cooperative Society and the same is found to be viable, HPC may consider award of agencies to such a Society.

Assistance to Oil Companies for Deficit

1194. SHRI P. M. SAYFFD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether latest hike in price of petroleum products, the oil companies have to bear a deficit of nearly Rs. 27 crores ;

(b) if so, what are the steps being considered to help the oil companies for their huge deficit ;

(c) whether oil companies have expressed their view that the increase in the prices allowed by Government is not going to solve their problem ; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons put forward by them ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). Cash deficit of Rs. 896 crores on 1-1-1981, mainly due to borrowings from banks, will be cleared by 31-3-1982. The losses incurred by the oil companies due to escalation in refining and marketing costs and working capital of about Rs. 60 crores per annum are also being made good through provisions in the recent price increase.

Colour T. V.

1195. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the Ministry has been advised by the Prime Minister to go slow with the scheme of coloured television ; and

(b) if so, what is the revised attitude of the Ministry towards introduction of coloured Television ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No decision has been taken so far on the introduction of colour Television in the country.

Effect of shortage of Power on Industries in Rajasthan

1196. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to acute shortage of power the industrial units in Rajasthan both big and small are facing acute difficulty ;

(b) whether small industrial units around Jaipur and Jodhpur have been so badly hit that many have pulled down their shutters till such time as power is made available to them;

(c) whether this has rendered lakhs of workers jobless and has subjected the State to huge industrial loss at a time when the State is suffering from acute drought condition; and

(d) if so, whether Central Government have analysed the reasons for drastic cut in the supply of electricity to Rajasthan and what steps are contemplated by the Centre to come to aid of State Government by releasing more power and if so, by what time a situation of normalcy in respect of power will be introduced in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) In view of the reduced inflows of water into the Gobindagar and Chambal reservoir, the lower generation from Bhakra-Beas complex and Chambal complex has resulted in lower availability of power in Rajasthan. The position was aggravated with the forced outage of RAPP Unit No. 1 at date from 18th December, 1980 to 28th January, 1981. As a result of inadequate availability of power in Rajasthan, the Government have imposed certain restrictions on use of power any certain categories of consumers including industries.

(b) There is no power cut on small industries load up to 25 H.P.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply against part (b) above.

(d) In order to meet present power shortage conditions in Rajasthan, assistance from the Central Sector Bada Thermal Power Station is being given to the extent possible, based on day to day availability of power in DESU/BTPS systems. Assistance of 192 lakh units was given from BIPS to Rajasthan during the months of December, 1980 to January, 1981.

In addition, steps have been and are being taken to expedite the commissioning of new generating capacity to augment the power availability in the State. About 496 MW of additional capacity is scheduled to be commissioned during the period 1980-85. Besides, Rajasthan will also benefit from some of the Central Sector Power projects under execution in the Northern Region.

कच्चे माल की कमी तथा अनियमित विजली सप्लाई के कारण भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के बरोनी एकक में काम का बढ़ रहा है और इससे हुई हानि

1197. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: वया पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की पहली छमाई के दौरान कच्चे माल की कमी तथा अनियमित विजली सप्लाई के कारण भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के बरोनी एकक में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है;

(ग) क्या कच्चे माल की सप्लाई न होने के कारण बरोनी एकक में उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया जा सका; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां पर उत्पादन में बढ़ि करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। बतमान वित्तीय वर्ष के पूर्वार्ध के दौरान बरोनी उर्वरक संयंत्र ने नेप्या की अनुपलब्धता और अनियमित पावर सप्लाई के कारण उत्पादन में हानि उठाई। इस प्रवधि के दौरान युरिया के कुल उत्पादन में कुल हानि निम्नलिखित दो कारणों से हुई :—

उत्पादन हानि
(ठनों में)

(i) नेप्या की अनुपलब्धता के कारण 1,10,000

(ii) पावर समस्या के कारण 23,000

1,33,000

(ग) और (घ) जुलाई, 1980 के अन्त में नेप्था उपलब्ध किये जाने के पश्चात् भी बिहार राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा सप्लाई की गई विजली में गड़बड़ी और बोल्टेज उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण सितम्बर और अक्टूबर माह के दौरान संयंत्र को स्थिरता से नहीं चलाया जा सका। अक्टूबर के अन्त में पावर की स्थिर सप्लाई रही है और संयंत्र सन्तोषप्रद रूप से कार्य कर रहा है। संयंत्र के सामने वाले भाग को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये 2.5 मेगावाट टर्बाइन की स्थापना का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया है।

Exploitation of Hydro-Electric Resources

1198. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to play a big role in the exploitation of hydro-electric resources ; and

(b) if so, whether construction of centrally owned and operated National Power Grid is also proposed by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Government has decided to lay great stress on the exploitation of the country's hydel resources.

(b) The proposal is under the active consideration of the Government.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेट्रोल आवंटन

1199. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसे पेट्रोल पम्पों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके बारे में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : जी, केवल एक।

Steps to improve the Working of Ministry

1200. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had taken certain steps to improve the working of the Ministry ;

(b) whether the improvement and changes have been introduced in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals ;

(c) if so, what are the details of the changes made ; and

(d) to what extent, they have been helpful.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Orders passed include :

1. The powers delegated to officers at all levels for purchase and disposal of stores have been enhanced by about 50% and such restraints, imposed on the exercise of these powers, as are now considered unnecessary have been removed.
2. With a view to expediting purchase decisions, tender committee system has been introduced as an experimental measure in 4 of the 12 Directorates of DGS&D.
3. Late/delayed tenders and post tender revisions not to be considered.
4. In order to ensure timely supplies, progress of supplies is to be specially monitored.
5. Registration to be completed within a period of 60 days from the date of receipt of application.
6. Direct purchase and disposal powers of the various ministries/Departments have been enhanced.

(d) The measures taken are expected to improve the performance but it is too early to assess the impact.

12 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN GUJARAT, ETC.

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister will make a statement on the Gujarat situation at 3.30 p.m.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (M zaffapur) : And you will permit discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We have given a notice for discussion under Rule 193.

श्री पौ. नामग्याल : (लक्ष्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जीरो-आवर पर कुछ बोलना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जीरो-आवर पर कुछ नहीं बोलना है।

श्री पौ. नामग्याल : मुझे बोलना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMANARAIN SINGH) : Sir, certainly the government is very much concerned about what is happening in Gujarat. Government will make a statement at 3.30 p.m. today on the situation in Gujarat.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Thank you, Sir. I want to make just one point and that pertains to the situation in Manipur. The situation is very grave. It is a sensitive area. I want the government to give an assurance that they will not do anything which will prevent the setting up of a non-Congress (I) government there.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी मन् एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। तमाम सेन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन 11 तारीख से हड्डताल पर (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता है, कि यह नहीं आ सकता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इंधोरेस एंप्लाएज हड्डताल पर चले गए हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री पौ. नामग्याल : अध्यक्ष जी, जम्मू में कल जो वाक्या हुआ है . . . ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject.

श्री पौ. नामग्याल : वहां पर काश्मीर सरकार ने रेन आफ . . . **

MR. SPEAKER : No. No. Not recorded.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बठिए। आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (JAIPUR) : Sir, the Minister has just now said that the Home Minister will make a statement at 3.30 p.m. over the Gujarat situation. Don't you see that had the government announced it earlier than forty-five minutes of the question Hour could have been saved.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : During the Question Hour no announcement is made.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ना एड आर्डर के बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। एक नौ वर्ष की कन्या को रेप करने के मंडर कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बजट आ रहा है। होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर आप बोल लेना।

DR. KARAN SINGH (UDHAMPUR) : Sir, Jammu and Kashmir is a very sensitive state. There has been great turmoil yesterday in Jammu. There have been lathi charges.

MR. SPEAKER : You come under some Rule.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Some statement should be made by the government with regard to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FILM FINANCE CORPORATION LTD. BOMBAY, NATIONAL FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY, INDIAN MOTION PICTURES EXPORT CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1979-80 WITH THREE STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 64A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a)(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 10th April, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay for the period from 1st April, 1979, to 10th April, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1894/81]

(b)(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1895/81]

(c)(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 10th April, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 10th April, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(a) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1896/81]

REASONS FOR NOT LAYING IN TIME THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF BONGAIGAON REFINERY AND PETRO-CHEMICALS LTD. FOR 1979-80, NOTIFICATION RE. PARCL INVESTMENTS AND PRIVATE TRADING LTD. AND DOMESTIC GAS PRIVATE LTD. ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE O.N.G.C. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and the Accounts of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for the year 1979-80 within the prescribed period of nine months after the close of the Accounting-year.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1897/81]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 991 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1980 regarding exceptions, restrictions and limitations subject to which the Companies Act, 1956 shall continue to apply to the Parcl Investments and Trading Private Limited and the Domestic Gas Private Limited, Under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Parcl Investments and Trading Private Limited and Domestic Gas Private Limited (Taking Over a Management) Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1898/81]

(3)(i) A copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1979-80 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1979-80 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1899/81]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, 1969 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAIFI COUNCIL FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF LAW- JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(i) G.S.R. 1289 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1980 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 418(E) dated the 25th July, 1980.

(ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members and Staff) Third Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3, in Gazette of India dated 3rd January, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1980/81]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Waifi Council for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-1980/81]

12-05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) AMALGAMATION OF CHITTARANJAN NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE AND CHITTARANJAN CANCER HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA.

DR. SARADISH ROY (BOLPUR) : Sir, a proposal for the merger of Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre and Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta with a view to set up a Regional Cancer Centre for Eastern India, has been accepted in principle long before but not implemented so far. Several meetings were held between the State Government of West Bengal and Central Ministry of Health on this proposal. Amalgamation of the Research Centre and the Hospital for Research and Treatment of Cancer in Eastern India is necessary and this issue should be settled expeditiously.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to give directions to the Ministry for finalising the amalgamation of the two institutions immediately.

I also demand that the Minister make a statement thereon.

(ii) DISPUTE BETWEEN U.P. AND BIHAR
RE- ALLEGED OCCUPATION OF CERTAIN BIHAR LANDS BY U.P. FARMERS.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (BUXAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377 :

Sir, there is a long-standing boundary dispute between U.P. and Bihar due to the constantly changing mid-stream of the river Ganga affecting large areas in Ballia and Bhojpur districts of the respective States. Affected farmers of these districts have taken this dispute to Courts and there have been a series of Litigations. The dispute has also led to violent clashes and claimed many lives in the recent years. The entire region is in the grip of unprecedented tension following forcible occupation of thousands of acres of Diara land of Bihar farmers by U.P. farmers supported by the authorities of U.P. Especially in view of the onset of harvesting of the Rabi crops, the prevailing tension is bound to lead to large scale violence and bloodshed.

I request the Central Government to intervene and restore these lands to the Bihar farmers to whom it really belongs.

(iii) DEVELOPMENT OF COLOCHEL PORT IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI N. DENNIS (NAGERCOIL) : Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377. Colachel harbour, which is in the West Coast of Tamil Nadu, has to be developed at least as a Minor Port. This is the only Harbour for Tamil Nadu in the West Coast. This is an historical ancient harbour which had regular trade with the neighbouring countries, such as Sri Lanka, Middle-East and also Continental countries till recently. But it has so far not developed and its previous importance is vanishing. If this harbour is developed, trade and commerce there would be revived. Marine food-stuffs, mineral rare-earths, fibre, coir products and other products of this area could be exported conveniently. As the other Ports from this area are situated far away, now the export potentiality is retarded and the people of this area suffer economically. So, I request that Government may be pleased to take early steps for the development of Colachel Port at least as a Minor Port. Thank you.

(iv) DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN CANTINGMENT AREAS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH.

श्री हृष्णदत्त मुलतानपुरी (ग्रिमला)
हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला सोलन, गिमला
तथा सिरमोर में डग्गाई, कसीली

[अंग कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी]

जसोंग, सदाठू तथा नाहन आदि छावनियां स्थित हैं। ये छावनियां भूतपूर्व अंगरेजी शासन के समय से चली आ रही हैं। पहले इन छावनियों के विकास तथा उन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले साधारण नागरिकों की मुश्विधाओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता था।

इन स्थानों की जलवायु उत्तम होने के कारण गमियों के मौसम में काफी मात्रा में पर्यटक यहां आते हैं जिससे वहां के लोगों को आर्थिक लाभ पहुंचता था। परन्तु बत्तेमान में इन छावनियों की देखभाल तथा विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि वहां की मुड़के टूट फूट रही हैं, सफाई का स्तर निरन्तर गिरता जा रहा है, पीने के पानी के अभाव के कारण न केवल वहां के नागरिकों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है बल्कि पर्यटकों को भी भारी अमुश्विधा हो रही है।

धमंपुर से मबाठ तक की मुड़क जो सेना के अधीन है उसकी बुरी हालत है। इस मुड़क को चौड़ा करने तथा इसकी मरम्मत करने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस मुड़क पर भारी यातायात होने के कारण नित्य प्रति कोई न कोई दुर्घटना होती रहती है। क्योंकि यह मुड़क राज्य सरकार के अधीन नहीं है इसलिए वह भी इसकी मरम्मत नहीं करती है। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि यातायात को ध्यान में रखते हुए तुरन्त इस मुड़क को चौड़ा करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

इसी प्रकार इन छावनियों में पीने के पानी की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था का किया जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

इन छावनियों में काफी मात्रा में बजर भूमि पड़ी हुई है जो इस समय किसी भी प्रयोग में नहीं लाई जा रही है। इस भूमि को उही श्रेणी में रहने वाले भूमिहीनों में बाट दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि इनका विकास हो सके।

मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त विषयों पर तुरन्त ध्यान देकर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की वृष्टि करें।

(v) ENHANCEMENT OF RATES AND INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WATER AND ELECTRICITY TO FARMERS

श्री मणीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यही बहु सौमम है जबकि किसानों को अपने खेतों की ओर ज्वादा ध्यान देना पड़ता है ताकि उनकी फसल को कोई नुकसान न पहुंचे। हरियाणा और अन्य राज्यों ने गेहूँ की फसल में काफी सफलता प्राप्त की है और वे इसकी पूर्ति देश के सभी भागों को कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत खेद की बात है कि ऐसे समय पर जबकि पम्प मेटों के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी और विजली उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए, प्रधिकारियों ने विजली की दरों में अनुचित बढ़ावारी कर दी है। यह बढ़ि अनुचित, अवाचित और अभूत-पूर्व है। स्वाभाविक है कि इसमें बड़े पैमाने पर असतोष पैदा हुआ है। ये स्वयं धियानी जिने के लोहारू गया या ताकि वहां जाकर सही सही जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकूँ। मैं यह पूरी तरह से मानता हूँ कि किसानों की मांगें न्यायसंगत और उचित हैं और यह बात बहुत आवश्यक है कि कम से कम एक महीने के लिए दिन रात विजली की सप्लाई होती रहे और उनकी दर में कोई बढ़ि न हो ताकि किसान गेहूँ के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए पूरा प्रयास कर सके। चूंकि इससे किसानों के हितों की नुकसान

पहुंचता है और साथ ही पूरे देश को हाति पहुंचती है, मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह बिना किसी विलम्ब के ठोस उपाय करें ताकि किसानों की इन कठिनाइयों का हल निकाला जा सके।

12.10 Hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri V. N. Gadgil on the 19th February, 1981 and seconded by Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma on the 20th February, 1981, namely:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

‘That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 16th February, 1981.’

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta-South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission I continue my speech. Sir, in this Address, as I said yesterday, we find that the Government has painted a rosy picture about the future of the country.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, होम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दो मंत्री वैठे हुए हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: रिप्लाई कौन करेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ग्राम जनावर देखिएगा। आपको आम खाने से मतलब है या पेड़ गिनने से?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, we draw lessons from the experience of the past and from those lessons, we plan our programme and

policies for the future. Now, what are the lessons of the past? I was quoting from the Report of the Planning Commission that in India, during all these years of planning, the rich have become richer and the poor poorer. Only the other day, the Minister mentioned on the floor of the House about the Fair Price Shops. Now, the point is that the persistent refusal of the Central Government to take over the wholesale trade in the country will make a mockery of the existence of the Fair Price Shops. Until and unless you control the whole-sale trade, you cannot make available the essential commodities to the common people at reasonable prices. This Government is doing exactly the opposite. It is planning to withdraw the existing subsidies. In the Sixth Plan document, it is said that to have more investible surplus subsidies which are given for foodgrains should be reduced. Then what will happen to the prices of the commodities which are most essential for the common people? Our friends are eloquent about the performance of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This time she has been in power for more than thirteen months, but she was in power for more than 11 years earlier. What was her performance during that dynamic decade, during that golden era of our history. Well, I will rely on the statistics supplied by the governmental agencies to judge the performance during the whole period of Shrimati Gandhi. The wholesale price index saw an increase of 134.4 per cent between March 1966 and March 1977. That was the golden era, the dynamic decade. The rise in prices was 134.4 per cent. Then, the consumer price for industrial workers increased by 117.8 per cent. What an example of Government that works! Some hon. Members from the treasury benches would ask from where I am quoting these figures. For their information, I would like to mention that I am quoting from the Reserve Bank bulletin.

Then, according to the statistics supplied by the Planning Commission, in 1966 the index of real income—I want to emphasise the words ‘real income’—of workers with less than Rs. 400 of income per month was 95, and within a period of ten years, that is in 1975, it was reduced to 66. What an improvement! It came down from 95 to 66 during that dynamic decade of Shrimati Gandhi.

Now, let us see the condition of the agricultural workers. There was a massive peasant rally in Delhi recently. Well, the ruling party has a right to do it, but it has no right to bluff the people. They are shedding crocodile tears for the rural

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

masses, for the poor and for the down-trodden people. But, what are they doing actually for the rural masses? Again I quote the figures that I have. The earning of agricultural labour based on 1960-61 prices in 1963-64 was Rs. 282.5 and in 1974-75, it was Rs. 185.10. This is the annual income. There is a reduction in the annual income of the agricultural labourers. According to the National Sample Survey, the number of landless households has increased from 6. millions in 1954 to 21.4 millions in 1971-72. More of the village masses are losing land and there is a concentration of land holdings in the hands of a few persons. As against this, the assets of the top twenty monopoly houses increased by about 76 per cent between March, 1972 and March 1977. Whom are you serving? Whose interests are you protecting? The Preamble of the Constitution says :

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to Constitute India into a Sovereign... Democratic Republic..."

It means, the people of India are the real rulers. But can you show me any examples where the rulers are impoverished; where the rulers become unemployed and poor? Or, is it the fact that it is not the people of India who are, in fact, ruling, it is the microscopic minority of the people of India who are ruling India? Otherwise, how is it that after so many years of planning, after so many years of dynamic leadership, according to your own statistics the rural masses are losing land, their income is reduced and there is a 76% rise in the assets of the 20 monopoly houses?

The Task Force of the Planning Commission came out openly and stated that the Government had not got the political will, and that the Administration is bound up with landlords by hundreds of threads. That is your own document I am quoting from—i.e. that you are not serious about land reforms, and that the Administration is bound up with hundreds of threads with the landlords. You don't have that political will. You may have some laws in the statute Book; but, as you know, by simply passing an Act, you cannot change the lot of the rural masses.

In the Constitution of the United States of America, there is equality in the eyes of law. All men are equal; but it took Americans nearly 200 years to realize that the Blacks were not treated as equals. You may have some laws, but if you lack the political will to implement those laws, they will adorn your statute Book, but they are not going to change the economic structure.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : It is a clear case of indigestion. He needs Digene.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have a good stomach. I don't need tablets. He needs them.

Now, as against this, what does the 6th Plan say? They have produced a massive document holding out promises to the Indian people. I quote from the 6th Plan document for the benefit of Members like Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukherjee, who are suffering from intellectual constipation and indigestion. In the 6th Plan it is said :

"After three decades of planned development, large segments of population have yet to share the benefits of progress or participation in the process of development."

I am sure hon. Member Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukherjee understands English; and if he really does so, he also understands the meaning of these lines. To hon. Members on the Treasury benches who are loud about their achievements, I would say :

"This is the quotation from the 6th Plan document."

Three decades of planning; and whom have you served, and served so well? Data on ownership of assets, consumption and employment as given in the plan document present a dismal picture about the economy as it exists to-day. A dismal picture; but in the Address, it is a rosy picture. The same Government presenting the Plan document, and the same Government presenting an Address to the House, to create a wrong impression in, and misguide the people.

MR SPEAKER : You have 5 minutes more.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir, many more minutes.

According to the statistics, the lowest 30% of the rural population owns only 2% of the total assets while the top 10 per cent owns more than 50 per cent.

As regards household consumption, the bottom 30 per cent of the rural population accounts for 15 per cent of the total expenditure which was the same percentage 15 years ago. The share of the top 30 per cent of the rural population is 52 per cent which is higher than the share 15 years ago.

What is the position in the field of unemployment? We have 8.2 per cent of the labour force completely unemployed i.e. 21 million. They are now unemployed. In the 6th Plan document, it does not deal seriously either with this unemployment problem or the land reform question. The question of industrial development is inextricably mixed up with the question of the radical land reform. This plan document is silent on it. As a result of this we find that in India today the social contradictions are sharpening and accentuating. Why is it that today we find peasant uprising, mass struggle, struggle of the workers and employees agitation? Is it the work of the opposition or is it the manifestation of the social contradictions? Along with this in India we find that parochial, Communal and secessionist elements are getting an of the upper hand. This is because stagnating conditions of our economy; this is because of the refusal of the Ruling Party to undertake drastic economic reforms.

Even in Gujarat, as you know, some people are fighting for reservation. The slogan of the sons of the soil is raised. Due to paucity of employment opportunities, a section of our people is trying to bar another section. It is a manifestation of the lack of opportunities and hence this slogan. This is the result of our economic stagnation; this is the result of our inequalities in the society which is the result of the Congress rule for so many years. Out of this deep economic crisis, what is the capitalist way out more tax concessions to the rich; removal of restrictions; withdrawal of subsidy; more import and more burden on the common people. That is why they are attacking the working class; that is why they are attacking the peasantry; that is why they are attacking the white colour labour. When the people fight and protest, they use NSA. This Government and the Congress Government since independence have failed to rule our country without a law like Preventive Detention or the Defence of India Rule or the NSA. Why? They are now exporting essential commodities at the behest of the World Bank. Why is it that there is a trade gap? You are talking of imported inflation. All right. But is it not a fact that the imperialist countries on whom we depend so much are increasing the price of their product? Is it not a fact that we get less price for what we export? Is it not a fact that the Western imperialist countries are also plundering us by paying less to what we export and by compelling us to pay more for their product; and the Government of India without trying to fight those imperial forces are trying to appease those forces; and at the behest of the World Bank in the 6th Plan, they are going to reduce the subsidy on essential foodgrains?

What is happening recently? As against this, they have been attacking the State Governments. We, in this House, talk of cooperation. They sermonise on the role of the opposition. What is happening in Kashmir? What type of Gandhian non-violent movement is there? What type of cooperation the Congress (I) is doing? What are they doing in West Bengal? They are burning Trams and buses. (Interruptions) So, you have a double standard where you are in the opposition. You have a different standard for the opposition working in the Parliament. With this double standard, you have been moving.

I am winding up.

What is the democratic way out? What is the alternative path? The alternative path is to impose more burden on the broadest shoulders. And we have to absorb the surpluses from where there are surpluses. In India today we find there is conspicuous consumption. When there is mass poverty in India today we find ostentations living ugly competition of showing of wealth. It is the rich which should be taxed. The alternative way out is land reforms. The alternative is the nationalisation of foreign assets. The alternative way out is the nationalisation of monopoly houses. Instead of fighting against the State Governments the Central Government should recognise that ours is a country which is multilingual and here the State autonomy must be preserved. Instead of attacking the States you should help the States so that we can maintain the unity and integrity of our country.

To conclude, you have been thriving on bluffs. But I can quote from the *Mahabharata*. The Pandavas went to Bhishma to learn a lesson about the preservation of the State. Bhishma told them that a king should work for the people and for the welfare of the people, to preserve the State. Then they asked him what to do, if a king could not do it. Then Bhishma said by terrorising the people, by showing might to the people by showing wealth to the people a king can stay. Then the Pandavas asked what should be done if the people still did not obey. Then Bhishma said, a king can create *Indrajit* 1. And he said that a king could stay by bluffing the people. When the Pandavas were going away, Bhishma told them that even Indrajit could not take a king long. Like that you are also depending on your Indrajit and you are going on bluffing the people. In spite of your majority you have no stability and you have to go. You are doomed.

श्री राम धिलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्लाइन्ट आफ आर्डर

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

है। मैं बहुत गंभीरता के साथ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 11 बजे से लेकर 11 बजकर 35 मिनट तक इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला वहाँ पर उठाया गया लेकिन आपके कार्यालय से उसको एक्सपंज करने का नोटिस दिया है—यह एक बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

चार्दस महोदय : मैं देखूँगा, आप बैठिए। आगे तो फिर गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The proceedings on reservation, from 11-02 to 11-37 have been expunged.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going into this question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is with my permission, that will be on record. Whatever is without my permission, that will not be on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : I want to raise a point of order, under Rule 380. (Interruptions) There is no waste of time. We are concerned about the proceedings of the House. (Interruptions) Rule 380 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Don't refer to it.

Wherever it is without my permission, whatever may be said, that cannot go into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We want to make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not always. Only with my permission whatever is..... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Even the Parliamentary reportee is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is with my permission. It is going on. Anybody might stand up in the House and say "I am saying this"..... First the Member has to seek my permission. If I give permission, then it is all right.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Let us be fair also. It took us 40 minutes to persuade the Congress Party to agree to make a statement on the Gujarat situation. If it took us 40 minutes, is it our fault? Is it our fault that we had to use our lung power to persuade them to make a simple statement on the fact that Gujarat is burning?

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is with my permission, that will remain on record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Now there is a blanket order. It has already gone. The Secretariat has put on the notice board a blanket order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would only request, let it not be overriding.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not overriding. I say that whatever is with my permission, that will remain on the record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I hope that whatever we have said is with your permission.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपको हमेशा मिस-गाइड किया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not intimidate me. Please don't insinuate me. I am not to be misguided.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपको मिस-गाइड किया जाता है। आप जो नोटिस-बोर्ड पर टंगा है, उसको पड़िए।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be cowed down like this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It says, "Interruptions regarding anti-reservation from 1102 to 1137 will not be recorded."

MR. SPEAKER : What I have said emphatically is, whatever is with my permission, that will remain on record. I will look into it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लेकिन जो नोटिस बोर्ड पर टंगा है ...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी इस बात को मैं देखूँगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह मेरे सिंगलचर में नहीं है, आप इसको पढ़िए ।

Mr. SPEAKER : I will see to it. You have brought it to my notice.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't try to overawe the chair.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There is no overawing. With great respect, there is already a blanket order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said I will look into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : In the meanwhile, what is the press supposed to do?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. Whatever is with my permission, that will remain on the record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : All that we spoke was with your permission. We spoke with your permission.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रेस क्या करेगी, वे इसको क्या निकालेंगे नहीं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मेरी परमिशन नहीं होगी, तब तक वे नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप कह दीजिए कि एक महीने तक जो पालियामेंट चली है—टैट विल एक्सपंज ।

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I cannot. The rules do not allow it. Whatever is said with my permission, that will remain on the record. Otherwise not.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इसको पढ़िए ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको देखूँगा ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay Sooth) : This discussion was with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever was with my permission, that will remain on the record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What you spoke also will remain on the record; I hope !

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया, सुन लिया । मेरी भी कान है । मैंने आपकी बात को सुन लिया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no reference to permission; there is reference to the time. (*Interruption*)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मैंने कहा, बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपके प्रति हमारा अस्मान है, लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा काम कर दिया जाता है कि हम लोग लाचार ही जाते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : I say with authority that I will stick to my word that whatever has been said with my permission, that will remain on record. But what has been said without my permission will not remain on the record. That is what I said. I will see.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : You please see that all the proceedings should not be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot let things go on record without my permission.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह तो सब दिन के लिए नागू है । वह तो है । एक ही दिन के नोटिस पर चला गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A. K. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North): Sir, while supporting the motion of thanks, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government to the serious situation existing in different parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal. (Interruption).

SHRI SEN : याप समा कर

1. Why didn't you listen?

जोको को यो ही जो है ...

... (अवधारण) ...

श्री चक्रबर्ती जी के बोला बुना।
पर याप उनको बता याप भयने
याप में उसका कारिय नहिं बहु कोई
परीक्षा नहीं है।

This is not parliamentary practice to go on like this. You cannot shout him down. Mr. Chakrabarty said whatever he liked and whatever he thought fit to say. Now let him say what he wants. This is not the way. You cannot say just. This is not the way. You cannot shout him down. You have to listen. It is easier to say but it is not easier to listen.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY (Answered): The House must know what is happening in West Bengal. (Interruption).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Dhaka): The Congress (I) people are fighting with each other creating law and problems there. (Interruption).

SHRI A. K. SEN : As I happen to be an elected representative from West Bengal I have a claim...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is he speaking on the Governor's Address to West Bengal or is he speaking on the President's Address here?

MR. SPEAKER: That is my job. (Interruption)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But that is my point.

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If Mr. Chakrabarty has patience to hear me he will know for what I am speaking and what

I am speaking. I shall be quite clear. I know the spot I have touched is very sensitive. It has tread on various roads but it has to be stated and boldly stated in this House.

The situation is very grave. This is the situation which has produced the great agitation in which intellectuals have come to the forefront. Ex-Chief Justice, national professors, Vice-Chancellor and a host of other intellectuals leaders of West Bengal have come to the fore-front.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They belong to Congress (I).

SHRI A. K. SEN : They belong to India. Many of them do not belong to Congress (I). (Interruption)

Stop here.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker is the Chair]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, kindly tell him to stop telling "against us". He has wagged trifling trials about us.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Telling is foreign to me. I do not accuse my opposition members as "against us". I may say that there are incorrect. That is Chakrabarty's language I have learnt, Sir. Prof. Chakrabarty learnt that also.

What has happened there? What is the situation which has generated this great agitation within six months of their coming? The power? University councils are superseded. S.C. The University councils are not Congress (I). West Bengal Education Board is superseded. Council of every school is superseded. What is the reason? Because they want to appoint their own teachers.

(Interruption)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : When I spoke on the President's Address I said nothing about a particular State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can he not speak in this House? Please take your seat.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member can speak and authority shall ask him to stop. You have got every right to criticize whatever he says. But this is not the parliamentary procedure. I am very sorry to say that. He will have either to reply to what Professor has said or he will have his own point of view. He cannot make an unparliamentary speech or something like that. That we will take care of.

*Exchanged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I also accept that the hon. Member has the liberty to criticise us, but can he utilise this Presidential Address to attack a State Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can. He can use it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can an hon. Member speak nonsense?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But 'nonsense' is a parliamentary word.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavtar Shastri you are a sufficiently gentleman. How are you interested in these things?

SHRI A. K. SEN: Both Education and Culture happen to be Concurrent subjects and they are not the monopoly of any State Government. We are concerned with the entire nation's education and culture and if it is threatened in any part of India, this House has the duty to rise up and stop it. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way, I am very sorry. (Interruptions). I expect your complete silence. You hear him and then oppose him if you don't like this. What is this procedure? I am very sorry.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I do not speak every day on every subject.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Because you are not here. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is this personal remark? These are personal remarks. It is not correct. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: If this is the way, it is too much for them. We will also not allow them to speak.

SHRI A. K. SEN: That is not my fault that I have other duties. I have got the duties beside this House and I am not ashamed of it either.

Now, Sir, it is my duty to rise today to draw the attention again of this House and the Government to this grave situation. What has happened, as was saying a moment ago? The entire University Councils have been superseded. All the seven University Councils are not Congress (I)....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to it.

SHRI A. K. SEN: They must listen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must be tolerant of Opposition. You are a Ruling Party there. (Interruptions)....and oppose it if it is not correct, when you speak. (Interruptions). No, no. It is not correct.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I did not utter a single word when Prof. Chakraborty was speaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him speak. I will not allow this obstruction.

SHRI A. K. SEN: This does not matter because our voice cannot be hushed either here or outside. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): If they are like this in this House, what can they be in Bengal?

SHRI A. K. SEN: The attempt is to hush, the attempt is to stifle. It cannot be stifled because I give you an example from history. When Bishop Redley and Bishop Thomas were put on stack on fire—this reminds me because of this attempt to throttle—when the fire was on, Bishop Redley became very nervous. So brother Thomas said to brother Redley, 'The fire that we shall light today will not be extinguished by the entire Thames.'

This is the answer to this. It can be stifled here, but not outside. The entire people of Bengal today are on their feet today to protest against this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: (Ananta-pur): It is too much. We will not allow this.

AN HON. MEMBER: We shall not allow them to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go an record.

(Interruptions).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever you speak will go on record. Other things will not go on record.

(Interruptions).**

** Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever interruptions may come shall not go on record.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Let us not forget that this is a game which both parties can play.

Let us not, therefore, enter into a spree where everybody can play the game. (Interruptions). Now, what are the facts? Advisory Boards of all the schools have been abolished. What have they done? (Interruptions). West Bengal Madrasa Board has been dissolved. What have they done? Hundreds of Secondary Schools Councils have been abolished. (Interruptions). I have appeared in dozens of cases where the school Boards have come up on the ground of *mala fide* action. (Interruptions). I am not bothered about other States. I represent Bengal, not for any of you. (Interruptions). Parliament is supreme. Parliament's law has to prevail over the West Bengal law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Other things will not go on, record.

SHRI A. K. SEN: What have they done? Why was there supersession? It was because all the teachers have to bear a particular hue. They have to bear a particular flag. They have to hold a particular card. Therefore, they have to be got into the school, university and colleges so that the entire nation may be indoctrinated. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should also not do this.

(Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. SEN: Let us be quite quiet on this side at least. Why has this been done? A leader said, "We have to recover the lost ground and, therefore, the entire mind of the house has to be slaughtered. Therefore, intellectual liberty has to be evaluated." Their thought and action have to be oriented according to party standard so that the mind and soul of the entire nation is in peril to-day. This is the peril which has called into action hundreds and thousands of intellectuals and best minds of Bengal are not oriented yet. Let us be quite convinced that we are not allowing ourselves to be oriented according to any party standard. When they found that these intellectuals on their own have come into the field, they stopped English in the primary stage. (Interruptions).

Thirty years later when in this House the children of Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty come, they will not be able to make any speech in English. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only your speech will be recorded. Every time, every minute, I am very sorry.... (Interruptions)

No, no, it is not correct. I am very sorry. No. It is not correct. You please carry on. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN: Guru Tagore's *Sahij Path*, the text-book for decades from the time this country became independent has been thrown into the gutter because Tagore's book is not to be read any more by our people. They can throw Tagore's book into the gutter by their force, but they cannot throw his influence and teachings into the gutter because the whole generation has been brought up by his influence. (Interruptions) Swami Vivekananda's book is not to be read any more so that the stream of Culture and civilisation which has made fertile the plains of India will have to be blocked, will have to be stopped flowing any more and their sustenance is not to be drawn from the valleys of India and the mountains of India but they have to bring it from some part of the world where, according to them, the revolution was born. The revolution was born in this country. (Interruptions) After the Battle of Plassey, those who came to raise the standard of revolt against the British were not people who were trained in the countries from which my learned friends want to draw inspiration but they were trained under the inspiration of India's age-old civilisation, culture and philosophy. The waters that have flowed into this country have flowed for centuries and thousands of years, drawing the waters of India, not the waters of any other part of the world. The flowers that have blossomed have blossomed from the sustenance of our soil not from the soil of a foreign land. (Interruptions) They do not take sustenance from their own soil.

Now, therefore, what is the decree of this wonderful system of education which we have found in West Bengal today? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. A.K. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN: As I was pointing out before the recess, the situation is rather

critical. Let us take each stage—the primary stage, the secondary stage, the college stage and the University stage. In the primary stage, those who had sponsored the school and had it recognised, should ordinarily have at least one teacher of their choice in the school. But in none of these primary schools which have been sponsored the sponsors have any choice now. About 1400 teachers have been appointed, all having a particular party affiliation, and the teachers appointed include sometimes even the relations of MLAs belonging to the ruling Party. I can mention only one. In the constituency of Mr. Anand Mukherjee, the daughter of one**

has been appointed a teacher in the primary school.....(Interruptions).**

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am sorry, it is ** he is** having the same surname** are top Brahmins in West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Do not get misled by Mr. Anand Mukherjee who is an ignoramus. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN : I will not allow myself to be misled by either Mr. Somnath Chatterjee or Mr. Anand Mukherjee. In Bengal, fortunately, we have no caste problem.

AN HON. MEMBER : For once you are right.

SHRI A.K. SEN : But we have the Party problem, so that, unless you belong to a particular party, you do not get the post of Teacher. That is the difficulty.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Sen is an eminent lawyer ; he is a brilliant lawyer, but because he is handling a bad case, he is going to get into difficulties. (Interruptions) Therefore, I request Mr. Sen to use his eminence for real things and not for imaginary things.

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is a very real thing..

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I can say that what Mr. Sen has said is not in the constituency of Mr. Mukherjee. (Interruptions).

SHRI A.K. SEN : I did not give the names deliberately originally, but since I was challenged that these were without any particulars, I gave at least one name. I can give a hundred names. It is not my habit to be personal. But it is a much larger problem, namely, the whole educational and cultural life

of the entire State is sought to be subverted and exploited for party ends. This is a threat which this House must take notice of because the subject is in the Concurrent List. And this Parliament is supreme in this field. We demand that at least it should find out what is happening. The Government should appoint a judicial officer to enquire into the whole matter and report to this House. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, speaking on the President's Address, can an hon. Member....(Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. SEN : He has already given his ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I say he can criticise the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Of course, his criticism about West Bengal Government does not mean anything at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But, he has got the right to criticise.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That we know. The people understand it. We have no doubt about it. On the basis of the generalisations, can he make a vague charge against the West Bengal Government ? On the floor of this House, he misutilises his opportunity just to malign the State Government, can he do that without any basis ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : On a point of order.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are on a point of order. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah had raised first his point of order. What is your point of order ?

SHRI P. VENKATASU BBAIAH : Sir, yesterday, Shri Fernandes sought your protection and he said that he was not allowed to speak and there were interruptions and interjections. So, he sought your protection. Then, I said that in Parliamentary Democracy, interruptions and interjections were part of the game. But the C.P.Ms did not like the harsh truths. They thought that their members were being interrupted nor intervened by our members and not to make a speech. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I would appeal to the Opposition Parties that this is a game that can be played by both. I would only request them not to interrupt us when some things are said which are not palatable to them and they should not prevent the members from speaking.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : On a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER : No point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. He has got a right. It is for me to decide that. What is your point of order?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He spoke about a member who is not a Member of this House.**

Can he make a charge against him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings and if I find some name, I will take cognisance of it. Mr. Sen, you go ahead.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I deliberately refrained from mentioning the name. I always feel that it is very unpleasant to be personal in these matters particularly when anyone speaks about an honourable/ class. It does not require any personality being dragged into the picture. But, when I was repeatedly challenged that I was going into generalisations and making vague charges, I had to mention an instance. I do not mention the name. Now 1400 teachers are on strike for a full year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to make one point very clear. No hon. Member can interrupt a speaker unless he yields. But, you can raise a point of order. You cannot interrupt him unless the Speaker yields. I would very much like that these rules are adhered to very strictly. Mr. Chatterjee, you are also on the panel of Chairman. You know our difficulties. You must protect us. Whenever anyone gets up for interruption,

he can do so when the speaker yields. I will not allow any interruptions unless the speaker yields.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The sponsored teachers, 1400 in numbers, are on hunger strike for one year in 24-Parganas. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, he said that the teachers are on a hunger strike for the last one year. How can a person be on a hunger strike for full one year?

SHRI A. K. SEN : They are on relay hunger strike. I never said one man is on hunger strike for one year. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, it is the problem of culture and education of our entire State being subverted and destroyed for party ends and that is why we demand from the Government—while thanking the government for President's Address—that there should be a commission of enquiry headed by at least a judge of the High Court. This commission of enquiry should be set-up immediately to enquire into the serious matters and report to the House which is the supreme guardian of education and culture of the nation and let not the threat of disintegration of the cultural life of India be executed. Even Swami Vivekanand's books are not prescribed as text books. Even Dr. Tagore's 'Sahaipath' is not prescribed as a text book. We do not know what text books are being prepared. Further, Sir, there are two headmasters in so many schools. In respect of many schools this matter has been taken to the High Court. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I listened without any single interruption when Prof. Chakraborty was criticising the government for nearly half an hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because you are interrupting him very often an impression will be created that these things are actually taking place. So, don't interrupt.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you have made certain observations which are likely to be misunderstood. The hon'ble Member has even cast aspersions on the judges of West Bengal. Such an observation from the Chair will mean that such allegations are correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will make it clear. I said that if you are interrupting him very often people will carry an impression that certain things have actually

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

taken place in West Bengal as Mr. Sen was not allowed to speak. That impression should not be allowed to be created. So, let him speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But it is not true.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said that interruptions will be misunderstood by the people—whether it is true or not true.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I think that it is your view that what he is saying is correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said that people will misunderstand that he was not permitted to speak.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Let a commission of enquiry find the truth. Let a commission of Inquiry be appointed. Let the Judge be not from West Bengal, but from outside the State. Why should my friends object to it? What is the inference? The inference is that they are not courageous enough to face a Commission of Inquiry, to go into all these matters. (Interruptions)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Is the hon. Member not casting aspersion on the whole Judicial system? Is he not casting aspersion on the whole Judiciary and the Judges of West Bengal?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Suppose he says, the Judge should come from some other State, it is not casting aspersion against any Judge. He can ask: he has got every right to ask. It is not a point of order.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Let a Commission of Inquiry be appointed. Any matter relating to public service can be enquired into by the Central Government. Set up a Commission of Inquiry particularly to go into the field of Education and Culture. We will also place our charges before this Commission of Inquiry. Let them go into the circumstances. As I said, it cannot be stifled by shouting on the floor of the House. I have seen certain news items in the newspapers and I am entitled to go into these points. 1400 teachers are on hunger-strike. All these news are appearing in the newspapers every day. Many of them have been assaulted; they have been murdered. (An hon. Member : No.) Unless the teachers toe the line of their local party boss, they have to face assault. This is the position. 5000 schools are being unaffiliated. These are facts. I again repeat it; 5000 schools have been unaffiliated. Let it be enquired into.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRA-BORTY : If the Presidential Address debate is dragged on to this level, then we will utilise all the occasions that we get to speak against Congress (I) gangsterism in West Bengal. (Interruptions) We will utilise every opportunity for that purpose. (Interruptions). It is a national Debate. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRA-BORTY : We will utilise every occasion for this purpose. He has shown us the way. We will utilise every occasion for the same purpose. This is the nature of the national debate! (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order No side-talk. Order please.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The House is entitled to know what is happening in the field of Education and Culture in any part of India. As I said, we are entitled to have a Commission of Inquiry to be set up to give us the facts. Let them get at the truth. We are not afraid of it. We shall put all our facts before the Commission. Let the House not judge them at this stage; let the Commission of Inquiry go into the whole matter and let their report come to us. Let them appoint this Commission of Inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please go to the next subject and then conclude.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot control him. You cannot ask him to speak in the way you think or I think. He has got freedom of thinking according to the Constitution.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRA-BORTY : What he speaks, he does not believe. Sir, he himself does not believe what he says. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. SEN : The college councils of 91 colleges have been abolished. (Interruption) You come with me; come to Shyampur College in Durgapur district.

Now, there are 91 colleges whose Councils have been superseded because their Professors and Teachers are not to the taste and choice of a particular party. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would suggest to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

note all these points and ask his Government to give a statement tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, is this new type of system of a parliamentary debate that you are setting up that allegations made against a State Government will have to be replied to by the State Government ? There is a law of jungle in all Congress-I dominated States. Let them give a reply...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can reply to that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can repudiate that. Therefore, this is not the way to interrupt the debate. That is what I said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, do you allow this kind of debate ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there are some charges against the West Bengal Government, you can easily repudiate those charges. But you should not interrupt the proceedings of the House like this.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Sir, the former Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : 44 people were killed within 5 months in Bihar.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Sir, as a result of this, the former Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the former Vice-Chancellor of the Burdwan University, national professors, noted writers, and the former Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court have all come on the street leading hundreds of intellectuals against this... (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Which national Professor he is referring to ? (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. SEN : The former Chief Justice was arrested, the former national professor, Dr. Nibar Ranjan Roy was arrested. Prof. Sen was arrested.... (Interruptions) ... जास्ती जी नोट कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हां, नोट कर रहे हैं।

SHRI A.K. SEN : Eminent Professors, writers of all-India fame, many M.P.s. were arrested. But they have no courage to keep them in jail for long because the entire West Bengal will rise against them. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, please allow me one second.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Sir, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, nothing should go on record.

SHRI A.K. SEN : We cannot sit with folded hands to witness this sad drama of destroying the whole State's culture and educate and an effort to indoctrinate the whole nation. The text-books are tailored, teachers are tailored, the system of education is tailored for the party purpose. This is pernicious to the extreme (Interruptions) We must raise our voice in protest and point this out to the House and to the Government. We shall be failing in our duty if we do not do so. This, mad project of indoctrinating the whole State must stop and education must be put on its rails again and on the proper lines. India's culture has never been destroyed... (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : There is no Maruti culture in West Bengal... (Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. SEN : Unlike the civilization of Egypt, Greece or Rome which had to be unearthed from the earth, it is a living culture, which has flown through the centuries of history and even the British could not cripple it. It is a very weak Government which has the affront to try to cripple it. This can never be allowed to happen. We are there ; everybody is there. If necessary, we shall all go there and see that this is not allowed to be done... (Interruptions).

श्री पियूष तिरकी (अलीगुरुदार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार जो बंगाल भाषा में शिक्षा को लाना चाहती है, उसका विरोध कांग्रेस (ग्राई) कर रही है लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगा कि सही रूप में केवल पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ही संविधान का पालन कर रही है। दीजनल भाषा को और अपने देश की देसी

भाषा को पहिचम बंगाल सरकार मान्यता दे रही है प्रीर वह जो देसी भाषा में शिक्षा व्यवस्था लाना चाहती है, उस के लिए हमें उस सरकार को बधाई दर्ती चाहिए । . . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. When you get an opportunity, you can speak.

SHRI A.K. SEN : If this project is pursued any more, all of us will jump into the fray and we must stop this mad project to be executed to its illogical conclusion. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have personal regard for him, but today he has taken advice from some ignominous person. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He has. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chatterjee has spoken. . . . Both of you belong to the same party. Please sit down.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I may assure the hon. Member that no ignominous person has instructed me, and a Member of Parliament is not ignominous, far less Mr. Anand Mukhopadhyay, who is also vitally affected like any other Bengali or like any other Indian. This is not a problem of Bengal alone, but it is a problem of the whole country and India's future and no party can be allowed to subvert the whole states education system. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, intervention please, you will get a chance.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I thank you very much. It is a very vital cause for all of us and I have no doubt that the House and the Country will be taking note of it.

SHRI AMRIT PATEL (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir before I speak on the motion of thanks on the President's Address I would request the hon. Members from the other side to be silent, so that I can speak seriously on this matter. It seems that they do not want us to speak at all. Perhaps they do not get a chance outside to speak and that is why they want to speak more and more only in this forum.

Sir, I always consider the President's Address a very important document of the Government. We always give a great importance to the observations made by the President, whether these were made last year or this year.

The President's Address has been laughed and mocked at by the members of the opposite side.

I would like to ask them : Why did they participate at all ? Are they insulting the President or honouring the President ?

I cannot help comparing the address made by the President last year and the one he made just now, this year. The memory is very short. At that time, our President was concerned about the instability of the Government. Now It is obvious that the Government and the country are very stable. Therefore, the Members on the opposite side are disturbing us. It is a political point which has not been given importance by the Members of this House.

Only a year back, we were worried about the instability on the borders—because of the Afghan issue and Assam issue,—and our President had passed sleepless nights for 3 years and that was the reason why he came out, on that particular occasion, with the mention of instability. The President was concerned then but now he feels assured that in the course of one year, and in the years to come the fears and dangers will be removed. I assure you that the events that have happened in this one year will totally justify the confidence put in my leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is not a small achievement. Since we want to talk about the confidence, about duties, the opposition leaders would not allow us to work at all. (Interruptions). If this is the way we are going to carry on our responsibility, then God forbid. . . . (Interruptions)

Do we remember that only a few years back we used to hear the word 'Kichchri Government' ? Now we have suddenly forgotten it we owe a lot of responsibility to the nation. We know exactly what we are going to do. We have our own manifesto. Our guidelines are there and so, we don't want anything from these gentlemen. The word 'Kichchri' has already been established against them and not against us.

Now, very interestingly I would like to observe some characteristics of our great speaker dramatist, melodramatist, ^{**} and a hero Mr. George Fernandes, . . .

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri) : Is** a parliamentary word?

The point of order is about the word...
(Interruptions)

SHRI AMRIT PATEL : If there is a villainous..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not called anybody like that.

SHRI AMRIT PATEL : They have torn this word out of context. (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : He said George Fernandes (Interruptions) a **(Interruptions) We want Speaker's orders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I want a ruling from you. I want your guidance. I can describe all these a** when they are all in fact are. I am not using that word, because that is unparliamentary. If you say that, I will say everyone is a** Am I permitted to do it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You consult your books and let us know. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Can we say about some of them, that to call them as** is to insult the**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings to find out in what context my friend had used that word. If it is, according to me, unparliamentary—because in the context also I must see—I will expunge it.

SHRI AMRIT PATEL : On that point, I would like to say one more thing. Before I could say whether** is hero, I stick to the word. I say about Mr. George Fernandes** the hero. He was hero some years ago to his very Government and he may look like** today. (Interruptions) Therefore, the reference without context will not be proper. (Interruptions) I was also to say about his dramatic attitude showing statistics and figures and trying to give an impression that he is expert on economics. I would like to ask him since when has he become expert on economics and statistics. We know that lately he has been talking like this. But we know him as *Bombay bandh* expert; we also know him *Maharashtra bandh* specialist, alarmist and also anar-

chist, and if I may be permitted to use the word, even terrorist. If such person is talking in terms of democratic statistics and showing books to the House, this and that, this is nothing but twisting of facts and figures. The great** hero left Bombay and Maharashtra and has come to Delhi. It is being talked in Bombay of Shri George Fernandes in a very light sense of humour and wit that the gain to Bombay is a loss and headache to Delhi. (Interruptions) When we talked about this headache and gain to Bombay, I was not confining it to Mr. George Fernandes alone; there are several hon. members on the opposite side who continuously show their irresponsibility to the problems of the country. I come from Gujarat. I would like to speak on the subject itself. But since the Minister is going to make a statement, I will not oblige the opposition Members at the moment. We know who are responsible for this situation also. We are not accusing them; we are keeping m.m because it is a serious atmosphere. It could spread anywhere, if you do not control it. It can damage the country, even the fibre of our Constitution and everything. Therefore, they should not be permitted to deal lightly with the problems of Harijans and non Harijans. When they say, Ahmedabad was burning, what were they doing here? They want a statement from the Minister. They want to create confusion and chaos here so that it can spread further in Ahmedabad also. Is this the way you feel responsible about the country? Is this the way you respond here? (Interruptions).

The achievements of the Government in one year had been enumerated a number of times by my colleagues on this side. The achievements about industrial production, agricultural production and so many other things. They are not happy about them. They do not like them because they only come here to disturb us. I appreciate the right of the Opposition. We do not say, no to it. But that does not mean that you must speak at every sentence, every comma and every full stop. The members on this side of the House are getting exasperated. We have more things to say and contribute and yet they think that they are the only people who can speak. That reminds me of an English Play. I would like to quote that English Play, of *Six characters in search of a Play*. I repeat the words, "Six characters in search of a play". Normally a play has characters but here the characters are in search of a theme. Something like that very much applies to the opposition leaders here in the House. There are so many leaders and all

the leaders are sitting in this House without any mass following or any followers. (*Interruptions*)

These people are searching for masses. (*Interruptions*)

It is really a very pitiable case. In Bombay only sometime ago in Bandra they held a fox convention of the party. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Is that word parliamentary? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMRIT PATEL: My suggestion.. (*Interruptions*)

These leaders without any followers, without any audiences they want to create something. Where will they go?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you say? At least they should have two to three lakh voters. It is their following. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMRIT PATEL: They are small leaders (*Interruptions*) In Bombay Shri Bahuguna, who is not a Member of this House, was standing on a big area, and he was asking all people to come because he was going to inaugurate a Party known as National Democratic Socialist Party. The word 'democracy' and 'socialism' are used as if we do not know. Lok Dal supporters and Members of BJP also talk the same language. Gandhiji's name was also mentioned. They always talk the same thing Shri Bahuguna was talking about democratic socialism. These words themselves create confusion. And I hope Mr. Bahuguna is not represented in Parliament. Otherwise he will also claim his right to speak. Again the time to speak is reduced. There are so many speakers, who want to speak. A lot of time is taken by them. And while they are speaking, they speak about democratic rule and socialism. They must certainly have some good behaviour I am talking in detail about this. The progress made during one year is before us. I forgot one interesting point. Mr. George Fernandes was counting the cost of the recent Kisan Rally of our party. Instead of counting the effect, love and smile o' millions o' farmers for Shrimati Indira Gandhi, he was concerned about the cost of the Rally. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. But he is not yielding. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Please tell us the correct facts about the six characters. I want to know whether I stand corrected or he is correct. I want to know whether he has properly quoted. Please say what the correct title is. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think both of you are professors. He should give the correct things.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I do not know if he got the correct information. What have you got to do with these six characters. Is it six characters in search of an author or is it six characters in search of a theme? I want to get the correct facts. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to you to resolve. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI AMRIT PATEL: If the professor wants more details, about the play and the other characters, I shall definitely oblige him, because for the first time, he has started learning that there may be characters who may not have a play. So, they are feeling that they are leaders without followers and they can never make any contributions whatsoever. (*Interruptions*) I do not know whether the opposition leaders are really friends or whether they are just convenient friends. Sometimes they look like just coming jointly for discussing a point but all the time I feel they are different characters and only for convenience they move in here and disturb.

Now about the President's Address....

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken more than 18 minutes.

SHRI AMRIT PATEL: 13 minutes have been taken by them and only five minutes have been taken by me.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many speakers from your party. You have to be short.

SHRI AMRIT PATEL: But Mr. Chakraborty spoke for 46 minutes yesterday and again he has managed to speak for half an hour today.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make it clear that every party is allotted a certain time. To your party some time is allotted. That is being spread over amongst the speakers from your party. Nobody can take away the time of your party and you cannot take away the time of their party.

SHRI AMRIT PATEL: But they snatch away my time?

I started my speech on a very sober note about the President's rights, President's duties and his observations. But every time—even last time it was like that—they take it so lightly. They make a joke of it They

[Shri Amrit Patel]

They tell us that we have to speak on these lines. We know the Constitution and we understand it. It is on the advise given by the Prime Minister. But it does not mean that it is our opinion alone. No, because the President goes through the details of the progress of the nation in the year and then he comes before us, says observes and directs. Therefore, with all the respect at my command I thank the President for observing what exactly happened last year and what is there in store for us next year.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. But I am sorry to say that the mover of the motion and the seconder of the motion are both missing from the House. This House has had a tradition that the person who moves the motion or the person who seconds the motion should be present throughout, because ultimately he has to reply. I do not know on what basis he is going to reply. Anyway I do realise that there is a great deal of disenchantment in their party itself and not many of them are very much impressed by the President's Address. Therefore, you can also see that the speeches made from that side have been really repetition of what they are saying in propaganda meetings elsewhere.

The President's Address has really to take stock of the situation. I say it honestly. We are prepared to rise above parties provided the Address is also a factual account. If the Address is an honest statement of what is happening in the country and what the Government proposes to do then we will also be responding the same way. If it is a propaganda piece, then we will also have to point out where it is propaganda and where it is wrong.

I do not want to go too much into the factual part. But I must say that Mr. Gadgil's speech was a great disappointment because it was just the repetition of the propaganda points contained in their election speeches.

It would be wrong for me to give statistics in detail. Lot of statistics have already been presented. But the following statistics are incontrovertible.

There is a 15 per cent rate of inflation. They take satisfaction from comparing themselves with the last year which was a drought year. They say that last year it was 22 per cent and now, this year it is less. Why do they feel shy of comparing their performance with the Janata rule i.e. 1977-78 and 1978-79? If they want to claim the credit for what good work the Janata Government did, then they must also take credit for what bad work we did. They cannot have it both ways that the good work

was done by them and the bad work was done by us. First of all, the rate of inflation was the highest in the world. And in the last 13 months, there has been no possibility of any respite.

The statistics given in the Economic Survey show that the foodstock which was 23 million tonnes when the Janata Government went out of power, is 12.3 million tonnes only just now. Here, they may quote the figures during the period of the interim Government headed by Shri Charan Singh. But we did not bring him to power. He was brought into power by them. They were the midwives which gave birth to that Government. We tried to have an abortion but we did not succeed; we failed. It was they who delivered that baby, that still-born Government. Whatever that Government did we cannot take responsibility for that. But the fact of the matter is that even when that Government left power, the foodstock was 17.4 million tonnes. These are the statistics given in the Economic Survey. The foreign exchange that we left was Rs. 5300 crores. Today, they have Rs. 4900 crores foreign exchange. Trade deficit has mounted to Rs. 4000 crores.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): What about gold?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Take gold. When we came to power the stock of gold was 220 tonnes and when we went out of power, it was 260 tonnes.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Gold had been sold by them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every body knows that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I think, you should do some reading. Sir, do I concede to him the fundamental right to ignorance? Or shall I have the right to educate them?

Here is Unstarred Question No. 1425 dated 20th June, 1980. Gold stock is given here. It was 220 tonnes when Janata Party came to power and 260 tonnes when it went out of power. If they want to contradict it, they must quote and give the source. But they do not produce the statistics and unfortunately, we tend to hear the same old things.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi made such a big hullabaloo about the price of gold. It was Rs. 1400 per 10 gram when they came to power. Now, during the period of 13 months it has risen to Rs. 1700 per 10 gram. Why do you not talk about that? Who is responsible for that? They say, foreigners. When

we were there, we were responsible for that. When they are there, well, foreigners are responsible.

Similarly, the President's Address says that there has been an improvement in the production of key commodities in the industrial sector. I will read the Economic Survey and quote.

I will read out from page 18 of the Economic Survey as follows :

"The index of industrial production for April-November 1980-81 has increased by merely 1.2 per cent over that in the corresponding period of 1979-80."

15 hrs.

And this is compared to Janata Government's performance where the average is 7 percent rate of growth in these two years 1.2 per cent—where is the improvement in the industrial production ? The poor President....

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : जनता पार्टी
के रूप में 0.1 परसेंट था।

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : So, he must quote the source. Similarly, on production, the President says, 'On the production of key commodities there has been significant increase'. I do not want to take too much time on statistics, but unfortunately, the President—I do not blame the President in the sense that the President is above criticism, but this is a draft prepared by the Cabinet and I am sorry to say that this is the state of Cabinet's knowledge. Here the data is culled down from the industrial production statistics and it is reproduced in the *Monthly Review of the Indian Economy* of the Commerce Research Bureau, January 1981. It says, 'the production on mining and quarry for the year 1980 has gone down by 3.9 per cent. Production of steel is down, production of sugar is down, production of cement is down, production of pig iron is down. Production of vanaspati is down by 27.3 per cent production of aluminium is down'. All these are negative.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : 79 से
बढ़ा है 80 में।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I stand by everything of what I say here. These are the production statistics for 1980 compared to 1979, and it is all minus. I challenge them to controvert it. These are the statistics. So, I would say that on the side of economy there has been a dismal failure. They should come out openly and say 'we have failed'. If they ask the Opposition to give our suggestions, we are prepared to do so. I will say, if you want to reduce sugar prices, decontrol sugar. If you want the prices of edible oils to come down, remove food zones. We have got many solutions. The Janata Government performed and showed you how to bring down prices. Just copy the Janata Party's policies and you will get results. You will be able to produce economic miracles. This is the position as far as economy is concerned.

In the case of law and order what is the situation ? There is not much said about law and order. But from what we are hearing we are very shocked. We are very sorry to hear that even**. is out on a bail from the Supreme Court and the condition is, he cannot leave Bihar and he cannot leave the country without the permission of the Supreme Court. This is the position of**. And he is in collaboration with another person who is a luminary of their Party and who is under a charge for having obtained loan from a bank by mortgaging platform No. 1 of Patna Railway station. (Interruptions). There are other people in their party**. I can give you the names if you want. I am not saying just like that. (Interruptions)

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, may I know whether Dr. Swamy's bank has accepted platform No. 1 as a surety for giving a loan ? Which is the bank ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, you can ask anybody in Bihar.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him reply to Mr. Reddy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, it has come in the newspapers. If he wants to know, we would be happy to give him all the details.

(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wants to know further particulars, he wants him to come to his chamber.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Or to the local police station.

Sir, not only have they got such resourceful people who can give platform No. 1 and get a loan on mortgage, but even...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I am on a point of order. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has brought in the name of**.

In all fairness he should have given prior notice to you. He is not a Member of this House to defend himself. He has given a notice to you that he will bring forward these names. You please go through the record. That is against rules and he should not have mentioned the name of**.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If I were making an allegation, his point is valid. I am only telling you that he is on bail from the Supreme Court on a case launched by Shri Kedar Pandey when he was a Chief Minister. (Interruptions) ... Ghafoor.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records to see if there is anything.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Shri Abdul Ghafoor was the Chief Minister from the Congress Party. (Interruptions)

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail) : He is mentioning the decision of the Supreme Court and nothing else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a case of Supreme Court and he is on bail. I will go through it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If the case is there you cannot remove it from the record. (Interruptions). I can give you.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka) : I would humbly request Mr. Swamy not to state facts about which he is not sure and about which he has been given only 50% of the information. He must be 100% sure of the facts before

stating about** on the floor of this august House. He must be careful.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : When Shri A.K. Sen was quoting, why were you silent ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because you were speaking about him, you should have informed us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
This is not the method.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
This has appeared in the paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has appeared in the paper, it may be true or not. (Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Sharanpur) : Under what rule you can restrict him ? He is stating a fact. He is stating the decision of the Supreme Court.

He is not mentioning the rule under which he is raising objection. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am not objecting to what Dr. Subramaniam Swamy wanted to say. But it should be in accordance with the rules of procedure. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Under what rule is this violation ?

SHRI P. VENKA TASUBBAIAH
You are not a Deputy Speaker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
May I answer him ? He is perfectly right if I was making a charge or an allegation. I am making a statement of facts. If he wants to question the statement of facts, he is under obligation to give you notice.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : When an allegation or whatever it is made against a person who is not a Member of this House, he is not present to defend himself, the permission of the Speaker must be obtained. This is my objection.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Let the Home Minister deny that the** is out on bail from the Supreme Court. That would be better. Deny it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Your argument is extraneous. What I say is... (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
I am prepared to accept his denial.
(Interruptions)

I do not want to go into the question of their party rewarding hijackers, giving them tickets, bringing people to the Assembly and to Parliament with questionable background. I will not go into that. I do believe that in this country law an order is not possible if the police believes that the culprits have either the protection or are themselves the politicians of the Ruling Party. There is unfortunately an impression going round in this country that this is in fact so. The case of Baghpat is an outstanding case—what the station House officer said there, "Nobody can do anything to me because my protector is in Parliament, in Delhi" and he named the protector also. Nothing has happened to him. It is the same thing in every state. Therefore, I would say that the law and order question has to be addressed centrally. Unfortunately, the President's Address says nothing about that.

In Assam, they have not been able to solve the problem. The Opposition has given them an excellent way of solving the problem that is, to hold tripartite discussion. Let the opposition be there, let the Government be there and let the Assam agitators be there. Let us discuss the problem: let us thrash it out and find a solution. The Assam issue is a matter that is capable of solution. Mr. Morarji Desai of our Party had offered them a way out, to come out of the difficulty. And what do they find? They find that Mr. Morarji Desai becomes a central figure and they are now avoiding to find a way out. How can they talk about Opposition not being in a cooperative mood?

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your solution?

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy : We have told you to have a tripartite discussion. We do not produce a formula for you like that. There is no such thing like a mathematical formula for Assam. It is something where each person has to willingly join a solution which can be arrived at by having a tripartite discussion. The Government blames Assam agitators; the agitators blame the Government. We want a third party to sit there so that a discussion can take place in front of everybody.

On the non-aligned world, the foreign policy, we have seen what the Government has done in one year. On 7th July, the Government recognised the Government of Kampuchea, the Heng Samrin Government. There was widespread opposition from the non-aligned world. It was demonstrated in the non-aligned Conference. I had put

a Question asking, since India's recognition of the Heng Samrin Government, how many Governments have followed suit and recognised this Government, to see how important India is. They did not give me an answer immediately. They said, "The information is being collected". I am happy that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs yesterday sent me an answer in fulfilment of the assurance and the answer is that "since 7th July, 1980, that is, since the Government of India's recognition to the Heng Samrin Government, no other country has extended recognition to the Government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea." Here is total isolation of India.

On Afghanistan, there was a discussion on the question of India's roles. I have got hold of India's drafts. The draft had to be changed. When they go 1800 it is an insult to India. India had said in the draft that, "the non-aligned world expresses the need to deescalate tension and seek a political solution through peaceful means." That is all India wanted to say. But the non-aligned countries got together and rejected the draft. They did not modify it. They rejected it and said, instead, that "The non-aligned world urgently calls for a political solution on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan." That is what the non-aligned countries adopted. This is the draft they presented and adopted. India was again isolated. I would like to know in which area they have made progress. If they were to tell us that, I would be happy.

Now, they have got problems. I do not blame for having created all the problems. They must find what their solution is. If they can tell us that, I would be happy. They only say that others are creating problems. The hon. Member, Mr. A. K. Sen, made a speech and gone back to the Supreme Court—I do not know. But the fact of the matter is that when he was speaking, a thought occurred to me, as to are they not doing the same thing? I can give illustrations. In the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, which is an institute of national importance created by the Government of India, they are doing precisely the same thing, what they are accusing them of doing in Bengal. They are doing it in the Delhi University; they are doing it in the Jawaharlal Nehru University; they are doing it in the Aligarh Muslim University. They are doing it everywhere. Why should they single them out? They can have a moral right if they do not do it. I am prepared to give evidence; I am prepared to give names. But the shortage of time restricts me.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

The problem is that there is great ferment in the country today.

Sir, we in the opposition have begun to feel the tremors of public revolt. There is revolt everywhere. Farmers are on revolt. We cannot keep quiet. The public sector employees are on strike. We cannot ignore that. University students are in uprising. We cannot ignore that.

What about the Harijans? The Harijans are today not safe in the Government. What is happening in Gujarat? It is not an anti-Harijan agitation there. It is a desire of one of the Ministers of State here to become the Chief Minister there and the Chief Minister there does not want to quit. It is a fight between two people of the same party who have taken different sides. That is why it has happened. (Interruptions)

How can the people of Gujarat object to reservations in posts? They are objecting. This originally started with the medical students. But, today I find a general anti-reservation atmosphere. Why is it so? Who is fanning it?

In Gujarat, the number of Government posts reserved for Harijans is 6.84%. After 33 years, how many Harijans are Class I? It is only 1.48%. In Tamilnadu, it is not good enough. In Uttar Pradesh, 21% posts are reserved for Harijans. But, how many Harijans are in Class I posts? It is only 4%. Only 9.4% are in Class II. Only 8.4% are in Class III. In Class IV only, namely, sweeping and peon etc., the reservation is 16.4%. It is not 21% even in Class IV. Where is the question of Harijans getting their undue share?

श्री विरधारी लाल व्यास : आपने बताया कि क्लास 1 में 4 पर सेट है, क्लास 2 में 3.4 पर सेट, क्लास 3 में 8.4 और क्लास 4 में 16.4 पर सेट। फिर वह 21 पर सेट कहां से आ गया?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : These are statistics given by your Government.

मैं आपको समझा देता हूँ। 21 पर सेट अनिवार्य है।... (व्यवधान) ...

आचार्य भगवान देव (अब्जमेर) : हम समझ-समझाए हैं। आप पाकिस्तान हो आए हो।... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI :
Is it a crime to go to Pakistan?

I would like to conclude by saying that when the Government says "Cooperate with us", what model do you adopt? Bengali people are quite right in saying "What are you doing in Bengal?" Kashmir people are agitated. Their opposition is big. When Janata Party was in power and when Mrs. Gandhi was in opposition, what did Mrs. Gandhi say? She said that it was the duty of the opposition to oppose. If the Government is incapable of running the administration, it should quit. That is what she said. Now they want cooperation (Interruptions).

I am told that Mrs. Gandhi has a replica which say: "See no evil, speak no evil and hear no evil." The opposition has translated it to say "See no atrocities, hear no scandals and speak no grievances in the public." This is the co-operation they want from us. We are not in a position to offer this kind of co-operation when the country is going down the hill we want to speak out and say that this Government is incompetent. We want to oppose. We want to confront this Government if it does not deliver the goods.

They talk so much about foreign countries I have to look at the Economic Survey page 54. I am surprised to find that the amount of foreign aid is to be trebled. It was Rs. 469 crores during Janata rule in 1977-78. It remained at, Rs. 400 crores in 1978-79. Then, it was Rs. 483 crores in 1979-80. But, last year, it has jumped again to Rs. 1,459 crores. This is in just one year of their rule. This is the increase in dependence. So what is the solution? I heard Mr. Gadgil's speech and was wanting to find out what solutions he had to offer. He talked about the Westminster model and said that this was happening there and that was happening there. In other words does he want whatever happens there to happen here also? Are we in favour of that? There is Her Majesty's Government there? Does he want Her Majesty's Government here? Is that what he wants?

If he wants to say 'Presidential form of Government', he should have come out openly and said what kind of presidential form of Government. Even among Presidential governments, there are various kinds of presidential governments. The Americans have a presidential form of Government. Are they in favour of that? I am not sure that they would want the American presidential form of Government, because, there the president has less powers than the Prime Minister here. I will give an illustration. Mr. Reagan has just been chosen President. Could he appoint his own Ministers? He could not. He could name them, but then they have to go before their parliament and be subjected to cross-examination; a host of questions are asked there about income-tax returns

and about their private life also : they are subjected to a rigorous examination, and only those who pass that examination are allowed to be confirmed. would Mrs. Gandhi allow her Minister to be subjected to the same kind of examination ? And if she does, how many of them would pass such an examination ? All of them would fail, in my opinion. Maybe, Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh might pass ; and if Kumari Kumudben Joshi gives my speech in the All India Radio today, I will pass her also. So how many of them would pass such an examination ? There are so many checks and balance in the American Presidential system. Is that what they want ?

I am afraid, they want Idi Amin's Ugandan Presidential system. In Idi Amin's Ugandan Presidential system, the president is not only the president but he is also the Commander of the Armed Forces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and also the Chairman of the Fire Brigade in that country. Now, do they want that kind of presidential system ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing the presidential system, but the president's Address.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You should have said that when Mr. Gadgil was speaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You were discussing the presidential system. Therefore, I am saying that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
Mr. Gadgil spoke about the Presidential system; he was discussing the Presidential system. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANI AVATE : When Mr. Gadgil was discussing the Westminster model, I asked him whether he was speaking on the Motion of Thanks to President or on the Motion of Thanks to the British Queen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I only wanted that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy should know that we are discussing the President's Address.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I agree, Sir. But I have to reply to the points. It is Mr. Gadgil's motion.

Mr. Gadgil has disappeared. The seconder has come just now. Am I not entitled to reply to what they have said? Mr. Gadgil's speech came in the All India Radio in a big way. I know, my speech will not come. But his speech came. Therefore, I have to reply. Otherwise, what will people think? They will think that we have accepted it. I want to know which Presidential system they want, Idi Amin's or the American system. (Interruptions)

Therefore, I oppose this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address on the grounds that, for one year, there has been a dismal failure in the economic sphere, they have produced no solutions; and secondly, that they have no sincere intention to take this House into confidence to solve the problems of this country. In my opinion, the sooner this Government goes, the better it is for the country.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after hearing Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. I pity him because he had been stripped off from the presidency of his party. He had also been stripped off from the vice presidency. He has been stripped off from the party General Secretaryship. That is why he is frustrated. He has given a very imbalanced speech. He has given a statement in today's paper against his own party. After that he has made the speech.

I would request our Broadcasting Minister that before he leaves this country for his trip to Pakistan, he should get publicity. I am sure he would get a enough publicity in the T. V., as requested by him to our Deputy Minister Smt. Kumud Ben Joshi in his speech..

Sir the Opposition leaders and many others have said so much against the present Government. They were complaining as to what had been done to the farmers by this Government after our party had come to power in the last one year. I may tell them what is going to be done, what has been done by this Government based on figures—which have been published by Government, I am referring you to the procurement. The procurement prices for wheat, paddy, coarse grains, sugarcane, cotton, soyabean and sunflower were stopped up significantly after this Government had come to power. The support and the purchase operations for cereals, cotton, potatoes, onions etc. have increased this year. Paddy procurement is already over 4.6 million tonnes. The overall agricultural production for 1980-81 to which Dr. Swamy was referring to has gone upto 18% over the production of 1979-80 due to a number of steps taken to maintain supply of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds, development of irrigation, etc. This is just to help the farmers. 52 lakhs tonnes of fertilizers products were imported to help farmers—10 lakhs tonnes more than last year. As against 14 lakh quintals of quality seeds distributed in 1979-80, 25 lakhs quintals are being distributed in 1980-81—an increased of 80%. Nearly 2.4 million hectares or about 6 million acres will get irrigation in 1980-81. 2 lakhs dug

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

wells, 24 lakhs private tubewells, 3600 public tubewells and energisation of 4 lakhs pumpsets have been done in 1980-81.

Rural development programme is being taken up. So many things have been done by this Government. You have been telling that nothing is being done. Shri Fernandes was referring to agriculture. In 1980-81, for the first time, the Agricultural Prices Commission was asked to take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors while fixing prices. Even after prices were fixed, Government asked the A.P.C. to re-work them taking into account the increase in cost of fertilizers. This was what was done by Mrs. Gandhi for the rural people, the farmers. I would not go into various other points. But I would only like to say that it is easy for the hon. Members to criticise but it is very difficult to understand what is done by the Government in relation to the rural farmers unless they are serious about their upliftment. Linguistic religious and other minorities in Assam are happy. It was because of able leadership of Mrs. Gandhi.

Mrs. Promila Dandavate has made an aspersion about Mrs. Tirmur in the last session that this lady who was going to be the Chief Minister of Assam, was celebrating the marriage of her daughter in Calcutta out of fear. But, now, this same lady, after becoming the Chief Minister has created such situation that if anyone wants to celebrate the marriage of his daughter or son in Assam, there is no difficulty. That situation has been created by the lady there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the stand the C.P. (M) had taken in Assam. But, as far as the Janata Party, the Lok Dal are concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute. You may continue later. The hon. Home Minister wants to make a statement. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, you may make the statement regarding the law and order situation in Gujarat.

15.24 hrs

STATEMENT RE: LAW AND ORDER

SITUATION IN GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, the Government have been viewing with grave concern and anguish the recent developments in Gujarat the students of Medical Colleges have been involved in a conflict over the matter of reservation which has resulted in violence, arson,

loot and destruction of public and private property. In this process innocent and precious lives have been lost.

According to the information received from the state Government, some medical students of B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, placed certain demands before the State Government on 31st December, 1980 concerning the system of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in post-graduate courses in medical institutions. As a result of discussions with student leaders the State Government were prepared to consider and meet their reasonable demands. Government made it clear that abolition of the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students was not negotiable, since this is a part of our policy to further the educational interest of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—an objective which is enshrined in the Constitution and to which this Government are also fully committed.

While some of the demands were still under consideration of the State Government some political parties and disgruntled groups and anti-social elements whipped up the sentiments of the students in the matter of abolition of reservations and this resulted in resort to violent acts in Ahmedabad on 5th January, 1981. In retaliation, the supporters of reservation organised a counter agitation which aggravated the situation. The trouble spread to other places like Baroda, Mehsana and Kheda and so far, 18 out of 19 districts have been affected.

With a view to resolve the problem, the State Government had initiated discussions with the student representatives and in furtherance of this objective the State Government also decided to set up a Committee to consider the other demands subsequently put forth by the Medical Students like introduction of residency system, abolition of M.Sc. (Medical) Course and expansion of hostel facilities in different Medical Colleges. The State Government are also constantly endeavouring to persuade the agitating students to come to an amicable settlement. The leading citizens, Doctors, High court judges and other sane elements have appealed to the students to withdraw their agitation and restore normalcy. Unfortunately some interested elements have been trying to exploit the situation to further their own designs. The Central Government have been providing all necessary assistance to the state Government to effectively meet the situation.

I would fervently appeal to hon'ble Members of this august House and to all shades of opinion in the country to strengthen the hands of Government in creating conditions conducive to early restoration of normalcy in Gujarat.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस पर डिस्केशन चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. I am not permitting.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मधुरा) : इस पर जरूर बहस होनी चाहिए। आप कैसे नो नो कर रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can I hear all of you together. If you want to say something you have to say one by one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Sir, I wish to point that I myself requested the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs after Shri Bagri and others had made the suggestion, that the statement should be made—you may check the records—and at that time the Speaker had said that after the statement is made—of course, George Fernandes suggested that discussion under Rule 193 be allowed. It can be under Rule 193 or 184—that issue is still in the possession of Speaker and the Speaker has not refused the discussion. He has kept the issue open. Therefore as my hon'ble colleague Shri Bagri has said there should be a discussion. So, don't give any ruling that there cannot be any discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, we are within our rights to demand a discussion. We want discussion. (Interruptions.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wanted to remind you that Speaker has already committed that we can give notice under Rule 193 or 184.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी जो मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है और अगड़ा है होम मिनिस्टर और मुख्य मंत्री के बीच में और उसमें मारा जा रहा है हरिजन और पिछड़ा हुआ। इसलिये हाउस इससे संतुष्ट नहीं है। मैं आपसे मार्ग कहना, आपहूँ करूँगा कि मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया कि कितनों की जान गई है, कितनी प्रापर्टी बरबाद हो गई है। इसलिये इस पर फुल-फ्लैश डिस्केशन होना चाहिये और मुख्य मंत्री को एकदम वहां के प्रशासन को डिस्मिस कीजिए, उन्हें हटाया जाये। जब तक आप कड़ाई से पेश नहीं आयेंगे,

मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह आग, यह चिन्नारी जो चली है, यह सारे देश को जला देगी।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : आन्दोलनकारी जो मुख्य मंत्री के समर्थक हैं, उनको मुख्यमंत्री की ओर से चिट्ठियाँ भेजी जा रही हैं और चूड़ियाँ भेजी जा रही हैं कि आन्दोलन को चलाओ अगर आन्दोलन तुम्हारे गांव में हो तो हरिजनों को खत्म कर दो, आन्दोलन चलाओ। ये चूड़ियाँ भेजी जा रही हैं। यह क्षेत्र है जहां से लोग इकट्ठे होकर आ रहे हैं। 40 लोग मारे गये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, Listen. You have every right to ask for details. Mr. Speaker has already said about it, that he will allow a debate or a discussion. It will be considered by the Business Advisory Committee. Mr. Speaker has agreed to take this up and to fix a date. You were also present in the House then. It will be done by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : (Jhanjharpur) : I am on a point of clarification. Please allow me.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी से, इहोंने जो बयान दिया है, सदन के समझ, वह बिल्कुल अधूरा है और अपर्याप्त है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing about the Statement. I am not permitting you. I will quote the rule. You have been a former Home Minister. The rule says :

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

I have called Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (New Delhi) : Sir, I am not seeking any clarification from the Home Minister. We would like to have some early discussion but this discussion should be held in a very

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

calm atmosphere. The situation in Gujarat is really very serious. This issue is a very sensitive issue, if I may say so. Anti-revolutionist agitation has taken an ugly turn. As Members of Parliament, should we not behave in a responsible manner ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Surely.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Otherwise, the repercussions will be very dangerous. This is what I feel. May I, therefore, appeal to the ruling party. The Chief Minister and the Minister of State should settle their differences within the party itself.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please. I am not allowing anybody.

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Don't record it. It is not recorded.

(Interruptions) **

15.40 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, this Government in Assam was formed only recently. It is hardly 1/2 months old and they have created a position whereby the linguistic and religious minorities are having confidence in this Government and they are having a peaceful life now. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGDI : ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever Mr. Bagri has said will not go on record.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, now a talk is going on for having a discussion in Delhi. I request the Government of India and the hon. Home Minister to make sure that this talk is held in such an atmosphere that there is no trouble created here. The Parties like Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Dal, etc. were trying to create troubles in Assam on the one hand and on the other they are trying to settle the issue in Delhi. This should be taken note of with great care. We have seen in

Assam that these agitators at one stage were agitating with the portraits of the great leader of our country to prove they are non-violent and this idea was given by the Bharatiya Janata Party. We find that the same Party in their General Meeting had mentioned the idealism of Gandhiji and they had exploited his name. In the name of his idealism, the political parties like the Bharatiya Janata Party are taking the name of the Father of our Nation to achieve their own ends. Therefore, Sir, if there is any discussion here in Delhi, I would request the hon. Minister that along with the Opposition and the agitators, the linguistic minorities organisations like A.M.S.U. and the C.R.P.C. should also be made a party to that talk. I would request the Government that all possible steps should be taken for the peaceful and regular conduct of the examination which are going to be held from 9th of next month. The students appearing for the examinations should be allowed to take the examinations peacefully. They have already lost more than one year. I do not agree with those who say that the Government is not effective. I will only say that the trouble with the Government is that there are so many S.D.Cs who are working in this Government.

15.43 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

In my constituency I visited an area only last week and I saw one of the officers conferring with one of the opposition MLA, who had lost the election and taking dictation from him. There is nothing wrong in conferring with him, but when I tell him to do something in public interest, he says : "I cannot do it, I am an SDC" he said SDC means, a servant of the defeated candidate. This is the position in Delhi and some other States also. There are some bureaucrats who are being guided by the opposition people and they are trying to finish and destroy the good work being done by this Government. Unless we take care of these 'servants of the defeated candidates', I am sure, this Government will have lot of difficulties in administering and doing all the good work they are trying to do.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

SHRI B.V. DESAI (RAICHUR) : Mr. Chairman, sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address moved by my friend, Shri V.N. Gadgil.

While going through the President's Address, we find that practically all aspects of the achievements of the Government for the last thirteen months have been mentioned and my colleagues on this side have enumerated so many statistics to prove that the country is going forward in respect of production of almost all items. Actually, I was reminded of some of the items which were in short supply during the Janta regime. Now we have become self-sufficient in many of them ; the production has also increased, for example in foodgrains, industrial products during the last thirteen months. In fact, our Government is very much handicapped because of the oil crisis. The oil crisis is a world phenomenon and our economy is in a difficult position mainly because of the oil shortage and high oil prices. We are in energy crisis and in this context, there is a reference to solar energy, wind energy etc. in the President's Address. These are all renewable types of energies, which the Government want to explore. In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion here. The bio-gas source of energy has not been mentioned. It has been omitted in the President's Address. In fact, bio-gas is one of the renewable energy items to which our Government should give much attention. We should have a survey of the entire country, we should find out how many cattle heads are there and we should take to bio-gas on a war footing so that our energy crisis is solved to some extent. Man does not eat raw food; he has to cook it. Therefore, the basic energy consumption starts from cooking. Let us embark on a programme for ten years. We can see that community bio-gas plants are created on the basis of the model of water supply schemes etc. If that is done, much of the energy crisis in the villages will be solved. This will also be helpful in another way. Indiscriminate felling of the trees will be stopped, and this will give effect to increase forestry also;

Secondly, about the oil exploration, very recently our Government has taken a stand. Ideological inhibitions have been put aside, and they have short-listed 34 companies of international repute, and probably we will be able to find sufficient oil. Technical people, viz. geologists say that the oil finds in South Africa and in our western side of the country i.e. in Bombay High are the same in the matter of chemical combinations. So, if we find proper oil, if we become self-sufficient during the next 4 or 5 years, our economy will definitely come out of the woods.

All the difficulties which we are encountering in our country, more than 75% of them, can be attributed to the oil crisis. We did make a mistake in not

taking into account oil exploration right from the beginning. We had a full because the oil prices in the foreign market then were very low; and we were thinking of false economy, i.e. thinking that the exploration of oil was uneconomic. In fact, in a matter of such vital importance we should not have taken economy alone into consideration. So, this has been remedied; and to-day our Government has taken a very good stand by taking this into consideration and short-listing about 34 companies, who will probably get us oil.

In this connection, some of the things mentioned by some opposition Members were of vital concern to us. The achievements of our Government, were being belittled by the Opposition, especially by our friend Mr. Fernandes. Of course he is, as usual, not here to listen, because he is in the habit of only telling, and not listening. But anyway, in his absence I will say what I have to. (Interruptions) He continues to be my friend. Unfortunately, does not have any connections in Karnataka. He mentioned in his speech that the Agricultural Prices Commission had announced a price of Rs. 13/- per quintal for sugarcane in September. When the farmers fought against this, they were shot dead in Karnataka and so on. Actually, he has neither lands in Karnataka, nor has he cultivated sugarcane. It is better that he tries to understand what the price fixation policy for sugarcane is.

The Agricultural Prices Commission fixes prices. It is only the minimum price attached to 8.5% recovery of sugar. And when it is done, it is open for all the State sugar factories, State Government and the sugarcane growers to sit together and evolve a pricing policy, because different sugar factories have got different recovery rates. Apart from that recovery-based one, suppose 8.5% is the minimum rate for Rs. 3/- it may be 10% or 10.5% recovery; and naturally price will increase. The cultivation of sugarcane in that area will get more money.

Similarly, 6.5% is the levy sugar ; and 35% is the sugar sold in the open market. So, there is some profit also. The sugar factory owners will part with a portion of the profit made out of that 35% to the sugarcane growers. That is how prices are fixed. It is not on the basis of agitation or anything like that.

I can assure Mr. Fernandes that actually today with the policy of the Government relating to the agricultural producers—including those of sugarcane—the agriculturists are happy ; and they are quite grateful to the ruling party.

[Shri B.V. Desai]

He was mentioning that there was one area in Bangalore called Peenya. There, labourers are paid Re. 1/- per day. I do not know where from he got it. I am a resident of that area. He is a casual visitor. If at all he wants to say some untruth, it should be nearer to truth at least. Probably, what they are doing is that they are collecting Re. 1/- per labour either per week or per day or per month. He has got confused in that. What a great confusion, that too during day time too? Then he said, 50 persons died or some such thing out of fire in Karnataka. I do not know where from he got the statistics. (Interruptions) He said, 50 persons were shot dead. Where did the shooting take place and who are they, etc.? He has got this impression that if he says some figures--everybody should accept it. (Interruptions) What he feels or whatever he says by way of some figure, his impression is that we should accept it. I do not know why does he talk like this? I am telling you this thing because he told something regarding Karnataka.

When he was the Minister of Industry he conspired with the Minister of Steel and Mines and he politicalised the Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant. He did the greatest disservice to the Karnataka and to the South. For God's sake, will he allow us to live in peace? This country is big and let him go out instead of that. I do not know what to do about it. He says something or the other. It is nothing. He has neither the industrial background nor the agricultural background. I do not know what background has he got. (Interruptions) He should not have told like that.

Regarding Kisan rally and other things, I thought with this massive kisan rally, the opposition would stop talking regarding Kisans and their interests and agitations at least for two years. The next day, they were again talking about kisan. I do not know whether they have got any interest in that.

Now I will go to page 5 of the President's Address. It says, "The year 1981 is the international year of the disabled persons, etc." Mr. Fernandes utilized it in such a way to say as to all the members of the Congress (I) including the Cabinet Ministers—that they are all blind; they have beaten the blind people; and they had gone to Baghpat and what not. After hearing his speech on this item, I thought the President would have been well advised to include the mentally retarded people also in this. It would have been better, if this was done.

There are two important problems which are confronted by this country. The opposition members in their heart

to heart feel that we are progressing. I know, for the sake of opposition, they do oppose it. Let them do it. But there are two important items for which we have to take care of. I think they will also agree with this. One is the arrest of the growth of population. The second is the oil exploration so that we should become self-sufficient in oil. If these two things are taken care of by us, I think we have crossed the hurdle.

16 hrs.

In this direction, so far as oil exploration is concerned, as I have already told, our Government has taken a stand of inviting the foreign companies which are experienced and I think we will be able to solve the problem. The second point is, I was reminded again at times, occasionally some persons by mistake use the correct word, perhaps in a wrong way. He has used 'dynamic decade'. Yes, it was dynamic. Even previous decade also when our country was ruled by Jawaharlal Nehruji was a dynamic decade. Like that, after these ten to twelve months, this decade also is dynamic. Let me again tell that if in these two items which I mentioned, i.e. oil exploration and self-sufficiency in oil and arresting the growth of our population, we are successful, I think definitely no power on earth can stop us from becoming a super power by this dynamic decade which has started from January onwards this time. With these words, I close my speech.

DR. KARAN SINGH : (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, before I comment upon the contents of the Presidents Address, may, with your permission, say something about the form? It is a good system that we have adopted that if the President reads the Address in English, the Vice-President reads it in Hindi and vice-versa. We have a situation where it is a great imposition upon the Vice-President and as he wrestled with the Hindi text, it was a painful process for him as well as for the members of Parliament. Hindi is a beautiful language.

आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दी को हम विश्व भाषा बनाना चाहते हैं और जब संसद् में इस प्रकार की हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है, जब संसद् सदस्य भी होते हैं और विदेशों के प्रतिनिधि भी वहां होते हैं, तो उस से कुछ हिन्दी की शोभा नहीं बहती है। मैं हिंदायतुल्लाह साहब की प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने वड़ा इस में कष्ट किया और कष्ट दिया, लेकिन मेरी यह विनम्र

प्रार्थना है कि यदि ऐसी परिस्थिति होती है — किसी समय जब राष्ट्रपति जी और उपराष्ट्रपति जी दोनों हिन्दी बोलने में असमर्थ हों — तो क्यों नहीं स्पौकर महोदय से जो बहां बैठे होते हैं, हिन्दी पढ़ा ली जाए? यह एक सुझाव है जिसे मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी तक पहुँचा दिया जाए। इस में कोई हिदायतुल्लाह साहब का विरोध नहीं है लेकिन एक मजा नहीं आता है जब हिन्दी जैसी सुन्दर भाषा इस प्रकार से तोड़-मरोड़ कर मानने आए, सब लोग हँस रहे हैं। और एक दूसरे से गव्वें लगा रहे हैं। उस से शोभा और प्रतिष्ठा हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा की कम होती है।"

समाप्ति महोदय : आप के मन में कुछ ऐसी चिन्ता है कि कैसी धारणा से कर, विदेशों के मेहमान, जो आए होते हैं, जाएँगे।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यही मुझे लगा। मेरा यह सोभाय था कि मोरीशम में जो द्वितीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल की अव्यक्तता करने का अवसर मुझे प्राप्त हुआ था और वहां पर हम ने हिन्दी को विश्व भाषा बनने के अनेक सुझाव दिये थे, जिन के ऊपर विचार हो रहा है। तो सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहत हूँ।

Now, coming to....(Interruptions)

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मर) : यहां पर भी आप हिन्दी में ही बोलिये।

डा० कर्ण तिह : मैं तो डिभायी हूँ और मेरी मात्रभाषा हीगरी है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You said, ' Speaker', but not 'Deputy Speaker'.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : स्पौकर वहां पर होते हैं और एक ही मंच पर तीनों होते हैं और अगर उन में से कोई भी हिन्दी

न बोल सके, तो यह एक अद्वितीय बात ही होगी। हमारे स्पौकर साहब तो हिन्दी बोलते हैं और डिप्टी स्पौकर साहब नहीं बोलते हैं। . . . (ध्येयधान)

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : अगर फलोर आफ दि हाऊस पर डा० कर्ण सिंह हिन्दी में बोलें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री उत्तम राठौर (हिंगोली) : मुझे यह कहना है कि हिन्दी का जो उच्चारण है वह हर प्रान्त में अलग-अलग होता है। अगर डाक्टर साहब सुनना चाहें तो मैं उन को बम्बई का एक किस्सा मुनाता हूँ इसलिए कि उन्होंने हिदायतुल्लाह साहब के बारे में यह कहा है कि उन को बड़ी तकलीफ हुई और दूसरे लोगों को भी तकलीफ हुई है।

बम्बई में एक बस की इंतजार में दो-तीन लोग खड़े थे। आपस में बात करते हुए एक ने दूसरे से कहा, "बस आती है।" इस पर दूसरे ने पहले बाले से कहा — "बस आता है।" इस पर तीसरे साहब ने कहा कि भई आपस में क्यों छगड़ा करते हो, यह भड़ाया आ रहा है, इससे पूछ लो उस भड़ाया से जो कि इधर यू० पी० का रहने वाला था, पूछा गया कि भाई कीन-सी बात सही है — "बस आती है या बस आता है?" इन में से बस आती है यह सही है या बस आता है, यह सही है? इस पर भड़ाया बोला — "बस आवत है" यह सही है।"

इसलिए मैं डाक्टर साहब से कहता हूँ कि हमें हिन्दी के तीनों रूप एकसेट करने होंगे।

समाप्ति महोदय : जब आपको बोलने का अवसर मिले तब इसका क्षण बीजिए, अभी तो मैंने डाक्टर साहब को बुलाया है।

DR. KARAN SINGH : I suggest that this may be taken into consideration.

The President, at the end of his Address, has been pleased to say that it is clear that the country "is over the hump economically and socially." All of us travel, and I—have been travelling a great deal in this the last four or five months and I am very sorry to say that this is simply not correct. The economic a distress and social turmoil in fact seem to be getting more acute. Whether it is Gujarat, whether it is Assam or whether it is Jammu and Kashmir, there is great turbulence which is at present very clearly visible to anybody who travels and I think to say that one is 'out of the woods' or has 'turned the corner' or is 'over the hump' is peculiarly inappropriate at this moment, when it is clear that there are many bumps, jumps and humps ahead in the 80's and we are entering a very difficult era. Therefore, without displaying any complacency, we should really tackle the problems ahead. Within the limited time at my disposal, there are three points which I would like to place before the House.

The first point was mentioned just now by the previous speaker. There has been tremendous economic development in the last 30 years. I do not subscribe to the theory that the poor have become poorer and the rich have become richer. Whatever the statisticians may say, the economic development is visible when we travel, particularly in many parts of northern India. But the fact is, to a very large extent the advantages of growth have been, if not negated, largely diluted because of the population explosion. It is very clear that the population has grown tremendously. As I have said on several occasions in this House, the population of Australia is 13 million and it is a country two and a half times the size of India. Every year we add one Australia to our population. The census that has now been started—the 1981 census—is going to give a very rude shock to all our planners and the economists.

At one stage, when I was associated with this, we had made three possible projections of India's population in the year 2000. The most optimistic was 850, the middling one was 925 and the most pessimistic was 1000 million. I would like to point out that at the rate at which we are going, we are probably going to end up with population of 1000 million by the end of this century. You can yourself imagine what a burden it will be and how it will be possible for this country to sustain a population of that immensity. Unfortunately, I do not want to reopen old wounds, but one of the greatest casualties of the emergency

and post-emergency period was family planning. My distinguished successor had some very weird views with regard to family planning, so much so that family planning became a dirty words and the Ministry's name was changed to Ministry of Family Welfare ! I do not belong to any political party at this juncture. But I would plead with the all parties in this House, please, for heavens sake, have a national consensus on family planning. Do not make this a polemic issue. Do not make this a political issue. I agree that development is the best contraceptive. But contraception is a very important contribution towards development. Let us not forget that. Let there be a national consensus. Let family planning once again gather momentum. Let us enthuse the people and make them realise. Otherwise, with due respect, many of us who are now in the House, may not be here in the 21st century, but our children and grand children are going to be here. If we want the welfare of India, this has got, to be given top priority like defence, national integration, welfare of the minorities. The National Population Policy which was presented to this House in 1976 was one of the most important documents ever accepted by this House. I would plead that there should be a national consensus on this issue.

Another point on which a national consensus is necessary relates to electoral reforms. There has been a lot of talk about electoral reforms. The Chief Election Commissioner, Shri S. L. Shakdher, has made a number of concrete suggestions over the last few months. One of them is financing of elections by the State. He has said :

" I believe that if an election fund of say Rs. 100 crores for a period of five years is created initially, it will take care not only of Government expenses on elections but also of the expenses incurred by candidates and parties."

Everybody who is here in this House knows how difficult it is to meet election expenses. Whatever may be the ceiling, the fact is that my constituency is 7000 sq. miles. Shri Virdhi Chand Jain's constituency is over 15,000 sq. miles. Shri Namgyal's constituency is over 30,000 sq. miles.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But it is a fact that larger is the constituency smaller is the population.

DR. KARAN SINGH : But you have got to travel. We have to keep in mind the cost of diesel and petrol. Apart from the size of the population, as you rightly say, it is just not possible for anybody to fight election. You have banned company donations to political parties.

How long can an individual go on selling his property and jewellery to fight elections? Where is the money going to come from? Then everybody says that our political system is corrupt. Obviously it will be corrupted when you need money and when you need unaccounted money for the election. Let us face this problem as adults. Let us not brush this under the carpet. Let us not pretend that it does not exist. Everybody who depends upon unaccounted money or black money, obviously whoever gives it will demand a price in return. Therefore, when the Chief Election Commissioner has come out with a proposal I do not understand why a national convention is not being called either by the Prime Minister or by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Another suggestion that the Chief Election Commissioner has made is that there should be a combination of direct elections and 50 per cent of proportionate seats according to the votes. He has said :

"One idea I have advocated is that we may have a combination of the present system of direct election to 50 per cent of the seats in the Lok Sabha and in the Legislative Assembly of a State from territorial constituencies, and as for the remaining 50 per cent of seats, they may be filled from the lists furnished beforehand by the political parties in proportion to the votes secured by each in that State in the territorial constituencies."

I am not going into the merits of it. It is a matter which has to be considered. My point is that this is the proper time. One year has passed since the last elections. Four years are still available to us. Let either the Prime Minister or the Chief Election Commissioner himself call a conference. Let us get a consensus on this. My own view which I can put forward at some length at some other occasion, is that the talk of changing the present system, I do not think is really desirable. For 30 years now, and even before that from the Government of India Act of 1935, a certain parliamentary system has developed in this country. Any radical change of this system may do more harm than good. But that does not mean that there are no weaknesses in this system. There are grave weaknesses. One of the gravest weaknesses is the electoral problems. I think, by national consensus something can be done. These are the suggestions made by the Chief Election Commissioner. I have a few suggestions of my own. Some of them are controversial. Maybe I should make them or maybe I should not make them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Same is the case with the suggestion given by the Chief

Election Commissioner. There can be two opinions.

DR. KARAN SINGH : There can be two opinions. Let there be a debate on that.

For example, one of my suggestions is that voting cannot be left to the whims and fancies of every citizen. Once in five years you have to vote. After all, everybody pays taxes, which is not left to his whims and fancies. So why should it not be obligatory on our citizens to vote? You have a situation where 40 per cent of your people vote, somebody getting 20 per cent of the votes is elected. After all, if we live as citizens of a democratic country, why should we not fulfil our responsibility also? We should. Voting should be compulsory. That will have two advantages. One is that the results will be more closely, accurately reflective of the public mind. Secondly, the votes of the submerged sections and other sections who are often not allowed to vote will also become obligatory. This sounds odd because in no democratic country today is the vote compulsory. But I feel that in India we have to develop a system which is suited to our own genius. We do not have to necessarily copy others. This is one of my concrete suggestions. I have some other suggestions which if an occasion arises, one can put before the nation.

The final point that I would like to make this afternoon is that everybody knows about the turmoil in the North-Eastern region, everybody knows about Assam. The House perhaps is not aware fully of the explosive situation that exists in Jammu and Kashmir. Just today mention was made of the disturbances yesterday in Jammu. My views on Jammu and Kashmir are well known, I do not have to go into them I have been head of that State for 18 years and I know it intimately, I know it too well to speak about it because once I start speaking, where do I start and where do I end, I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who has created that State?

DR. KARAN SINGH : My ancestors created the State.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have created it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: My ancestors created it. I am proud of it. I am proud of the fact that my ancestors created the State and my father signed the Instrument of Accession whereby the State became a part of India and that I was Governor of that State for 18 years. That is my point.

[Dr. Karan Singh]

My friend is already getting agitated without my having said anything yet about the situation, which shows quite clearly where the shoe pinches.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not take it seriously.

DR. KARAN SINGH: May I make this point? I am not making this point with any personal or political motive, I am making this point to bring to the notice of the House and the nation the fact that it is a very dangerous situation. You take, for example, Ladakh. Ladakh is the most vulnerable and the most sensitive area in the entire country. The Karakoram Highway is passing very close to Ladakh. Now with Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the big power rivalry has virtually come up to the doorstep of the State. Therefore, Ladakh is an area where you need special treatment to be given. I know my friend will not agree, he can have his say when he speaks, but my own view is that if any area in India needs to be a Union Territory, it is Ladakh. It has got to be the direct responsibility of the Government of India, it cannot be administered either from Srinagar or from Jammu because the problems are so tremendous. 10,000 square miles of Ladakh territory are still under foreign occupation. The Karakoram Highway is going across and is plunging down in an area which legally belongs to Jammu and Kashmir.

Let the Government of India and let this House not be complacent about the situation. Let them not feel that all is well there because it is not only a local problem, but there are many international ramifications. And as far as Jammu and Kashmir are concerned, some solution has to be worked out so that both regions feel a sense of belonging, a sense of fulfilment, some form of parity of sharing of economic and political power has got to be worked out. In this connection, my suggestion is that the Prime Minister must take the initiative to call a conference—if you like, a Round Table Conference—of all the interested parties and to work out by agreement some system. It is not a question of my attacking the National Conference or the National Conference attacking me. Our political views are well known, but Sir, we are all citizens of this nation. We must leave to our children not a legacy of bitterness and hatred but a legacy of national integration. I want to place before the House these three points—1. National population policy, 2. Electoral reform, and 3. The highly explosive situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have placed them effectively and forcefully.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंग) : मैत्रम चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका शुभ्राजार हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका इन्हत करनाया है कि मैं सदरेजम्हूरिया के खिताब की पुरजौर ताईद करूं और मैं करता हूं।

यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती है कि 52 द्वेष उलटाने वाला जो अपोजिशन से...

सभापति महोदय : आपने बदकिस्मती से शुरू किया है ?

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : जी हां, वह श्री जार्ज फनांडीस, फरार है जिन्होंने बहुत सारे फिरासे दिये थे जिसका जवाब देने के लिये मैं खड़ा हूं। यह उनकी आदत है, वह पहले भी ऐसा करते थे, पहले मैथन में भी यहां बोलकर फरार हो गये थे। उन्होंने 10, 15 एवाइट उठाये हैं। एक तो उन्होंने कहा है कि फट इन-सफीशियेट है। फिर उन्होंने इंडस्ट्री, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चैनल, एशियाई गेम्स, मिनिमम नीडज प्रोग्राम, रेलवे बजट और गरीबी हटाओं के बारे में कहा। इस किस्म सी बहुत सी बातें उन्होंने पूरे फिरासे के साथ कही हैं।

इत्फाक की बात है कि मैं भी फिरासे लेकर आया हूं लेकिन शायद आप यादा बतत नहीं देंगे। इसलिये मैं नहीं कह सकूँगा।

जहां तक गरीबी हटाओं का मसला उन्होंने उठाया, मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिये बता दूं कि यह एक फिलासफी है। जिस तरह से नहातमा गांधी ने "निच्च इंडिया" दो लफज कहे और उस पर काम किये लोगोंने, मेहनत की, जेल गये और लड़े, उस फिलासफी के सम्बन्ध में यह रिजल्ट है कि यह सदन आपके

सामने है और आजादी की हवा में हम सांस ले रहे हैं।

गरीबी हटाओं का जो भसला है, फिलासी है, इस पर काम करने की जरूरत है और काम करने के बाद ही यह हटेगी। कैमे हटेगी, यह मैं बताता हूँ।

अभी डा० कर्ण सिह ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन अनफाचुन्टली बंटवारे के बाद मगरवी पाकिस्तान में चली गई, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में चली गई, जो अभी बंसला देश है। इसलिये जमीन कम हो गई। आजादी के बक्त में जितनी आवादी थी करीब 38, 39 करोड़ थी उसके मुकाबले में अब की आवादी करीब-वरीब 70, 71 करोड़ होने वाली है या उससे बेश भी हो सकती है, आप मुलाहिजा फरमायें। मैं डा० कर्णसिंह से एग्री करता हूँ कि नेशनल पालिसी आवादी पर होनी चाहिये, लेकिन जो हमारे दोस्त मुद्दानिक बैठे हैं, इस पालिसी के बनाने के बाद जिस तरीके से मार्केट में करेन्सी भुनाते हैं और कुछ ठापामार अफसरों को मिलाकर 77 में तमरीफ लाये। इनिफाक की बात है कि सी० पी० एम० के बहुत कम लोग, हमारे पुराने साथियों में बहुत कम नजर आ रहे हैं। आई दंडवते हैं, मुबल्ल्यम स्वामी पहली बार लोक सभा में उधर आए हैं। (ध्यवधान) आप राज्य सभा में थे 71 में, (ध्यवधान) हमारे भाई वाजपेयी जी सुदन में साथ थे।

थो० मुबल्ल्यम स्वामी : 76 में आपने निटकासन किया राज्य-सभा से।

थो० जमीलरहमान : निष्कासन नहीं आप चोरी कर के भागे, हिम्मत होनी चाहिए थी, सिचुएशन को बोल्डली फेस करते।

सभापति महोदय : चोरी शब्द ठीक नहीं है।

श्री जमीलरहमान : मैं चोरी बड़ों को बिड़ा करता हूँ। यह तो एडमिटेड है। आपको बोल्डली सिचुएशन को फेस करना चाहिये था। जैसे आपने हमारे औंडर को निष्कासित किया, हमने बोल्डली फेस किया सिचुएशन को। आपको तो मुकाबला करने की हिम्मत नहीं थी। (ध्यवधान)

शास्त्री जी की पार्टी की पालिसी जंगे-आजादी के बक्त 1942 में कुछ दूसरी ही थी। वह उस पर बहस न करें।

मैं डा० कर्ण० सिह से मुत्तिफिक हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने एक ऐसी बात कही है, जो पहले नहीं कही गई है।

श्री जमीलरहमान : उधर से कहा यदा है कि पिछले तीस बरसों में मुल्क की तरकी के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में दिनें प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्री मोरार जी देसाई, ने क्या कहा था।

Here, I quote. It is in Vol. XI, p. 290, Lok Sabha Debates. He says:

"The country has advanced during the last 30 years. Who can deny it! We cannot say that all that has been done has not reached to the people. If the country would not have advanced, where we would have been?"

This is what the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, said when Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Prof. Madhu Dandavate were there.

He has further admitted about the commissions and all that. I will not go into the details.

यह हकीकत है कि इन लोगों ने कई कमीशन बनाकर, नाजायज तरीके से, बदले की भावना से, हमारी पार्टी और

[श्री जमील रहमान]

हमारे लीडर को तंगे-तबाह करने की कोशिश की। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के बक्त ऐंजिङेंट्स एंडेस हिन्दी में कुछ था और अंग्रेजी में कुछ था। उस बात को उन लोगों ने छिपा कर रखा। मैं यह बात इस लिए कह रहा हूं कि श्री फर्नन्डोज ने कहा है कि ऐंजिङेंट का एंडेस कैविनट से मज़्जर होता है। यह सच बात है, लेकिन श्री मोरार जी देसाई के बक्त ऐंजिङेंट के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी एंडेस में मुनाफ़िबत नहीं थी, दोनों में कान्ट्राडिक्षन था। यह मामला उठा था। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बता दूं कि इसका रिकार्ड लोक सभा डीबेट्स बाल्यूम 10, 1 टु 3 सिरीज, पेज 294 पर मिलेगा। सबसे दुखद बात यह है कि जो लोग कोम से बहुत सी बातें छिपा कर रखना चाहते हैं, वे हम पर इत्तम लगाते हैं कि ऐंजिङेंट के एंडेस में वे सारी बातें नहीं लिखी हैं, जिनसे मूलक को सही दिशा मिल सकती है।

जितनी तकरीर मैंने मुनी है, उनमें यही कहा गया है कि हम लोगों ने पिछले तीस वर्षों में कुछ नहीं किया। मुझे किस्ता याद आ रहा है मिस मयो का, जिसने एक किताब लिखी थी और जिसको श्री राम जेठमलानी ने कवोट किया था। उसे हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ भी अच्छा देखने को नहीं मिला, उसे यहां पर सिर्फ़ ख़राबी ही ख़राबी नज़र आई। इस बक्त मैं हक्क-बजानिक हूं यह कहने में कि आयद श्री राम जेठमलानी और अपोजीशन के लोग मिस मयो का रोल अदा कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें तीस बरसों में कोई भी अच्छा काम नज़र नहीं आया है, हालांकि उनके प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि मूलक ने बहुत तरकी की है और वह बहुत आगे बढ़ नुका है।

मसल मशहर है कि जादू वह, जो सिर पर चढ़कर बोले। इन लोगों ने श्री जयप्रकाश नाथवण को कब्ल-अज़-बक्त मार दिया। अगर कोई दूसरी शर्मदार गवर्नेंट होती, तो वह उसी पायंट पर रिजाइन कर देती। इन्होंने लोक सभा में कान्डोलेंस रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दिया और सदन की मीटिंग को बन्द कर दिया, जबकि वह गरीब उस बक्त तक नहीं मरे थे—मरहम बिल्कुल जिन्दा था। इन्होंने श्री जयप्रकाश नाथवण को जीते जी मार डाला। यह इस मूलक की टालरेस है कि उसने इन जैसे लोगों को 33 महीने तक बदायित किया। बरना आपको तीन महीने में खत्म हो जाना चाहिए था। यह तो उनकी इतनी टालरेस है जो उन्होंने आप को 33 महीने टालरेट किया। दूसरा मूलक होता तो इतना टालरेट नहीं करते।... (ध्यवधान)

अब दो चार बातें कहकर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। तेरह महीने पहले जब इस मूलक के लोगों ने भारी बहुमत देकर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमें चुना और मूलक के शासन की बागडौर हमारे हाथों में दी उस बक्त मूलक की क्या हालत थी और अब इन तेरह महीनों में मूलक की क्या हालत है यह मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं। जिस बक्त 14-1-80 को हमने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को अपना लीडर चुना और उनको प्राइम मिनिस्टर मन्त्रिकार्य किया उस बक्त सारे मूलक में अफा-तफी की हालत थी, सारे इंडिस्ट्रियल हॉलके में बदमझनी, सारे इलाके में हंगामा, ऐप्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन कम, इंडिस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन कम और इतना ही नहीं रेलों के चलने में कमी, माल के लाने ले जाने में कमी.... (ध्यवधान)... बाजारेयी जी इसको एक्सिएट कर रहे हैं, वह गर्दन हिला रहे हैं, वह समझदार आदमी है आपकी पार्टी में....

एक माननीय सदस्यः यह मिस मेयो की रिपोर्ट आप पेश कर रहे हैं।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमानः नहीं, वह तो आप की साइड में है।

अब आप देखें, इन 11 बहीनों में जो इन्फॉलेटन है वह 6.2 परसेंट लोगों द्वारा डाउन है। आपके बत्त में प्रेन प्रोडक्शन 108,85 मिलियन या और हमारे बत्त में आज 132 मिलियन है।

डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन चैनल का नवाल जो है आप देखें पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में 31 हजार की वृद्धि इस बीच की गई है। जो आउटलेट्स अभी हमने बनाए हैं वह 267559 हैं। इतना ही नहीं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को हमने खुली छूट दे रखी है कि वह चाहे जितनी चीजों में ढील करें, जितनी चीजें चाहें सेंटर से लें, कोई मनाही नहीं है।

अब आप आइए फेर प्राइस जाप्स पर? उसके लिए हमने परसेंट कोआपरेटिव सिस्टम डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का बनाया है। . . . (ध्वनियां) . . .

हमने कल्यूमसं कोआपरेटिव बनाए हैं जिन पर काम चल रहा है। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं हमने नवम्बर, 1980 तक 261,13 करोड़ रुपया इन आर्गेनाइजेशंस को सेट अप करने के लिए खर्च किया है औ उन तक पहुंच चुका है।

एसेसियल कमोडिटीज पर काबू पाने के लिए हमने एसेसियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट की सहत किया है, उसके अन्तर्गत सख्ती से काम लिया है, ब्लैक भार्केटिंग को रोकने के लिए एक्ट पास किया है। मुझे याद है कि आपकी तरफ से उसका बड़ा घोर विरोध हुआ था क्योंकि आप उनके साझीदार जो ठहरे।

फस्ट बजट के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि जिस बक्त जनता ने हमको बोट देकर बैठाया उस बक्त मूल्क में इलान ड्राउट था, इस कदर परेशानी में लोग थे कि जिसकी कोई हृद नहीं। 22 मिलियन लोग गुखाड़ से परेशान थे। उन पर हमने 150 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। दस लाख लोगों को जो कि दाने के बगैर तरस रहे थे हमने फी खाना दिया है। इस पर भी यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया।

पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात लीजिए। जनता पार्टी जिसके अन्दर बाजपेयी जी थे, उसने एक इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी एनाउंस की। हमारे स्वामी जी ने सख्ती से उसको अपोकर दिया।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामीः नहीं-नहीं।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमानः आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

जनता पार्टी सरकार ने एक इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी बनायी थी उसको कौरन अपोकर कर दिया। यह आपका कंट्राडिक्शन जाहिर करता है, आपके काम में, आपके भिजाज में और आपकी पालिसी में कंट्राडिक्शन था और है।

आप एक बात और देखिए। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो बड़ोत्तरी हुई है वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। 1980 में जनवरी से अक्टूबर तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का आउटपुट 1199 करोड़ से बढ़कर 1270 करोड़ ही गया।

आप रुरल एम्प्लायमेंट की बात करते हैं, उसके लिए भी एक बात लहूँगा। हमने अपने लोगों के लिए और सारे मूल्क के लिए 340 करोड़ रुपए एलाट किए हैं इस स्कीम के तहत ताकि हमारे लोग इससे भुतकाद हो सकें। इसी तरह

[भी जमीनरुद्धमान]

से बीकर सेक्षंस के लिए हमने 70 करोड़ रुपए बचाव किए हैं। शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और दीगर अकाद के लिए 110 करोड़ बचाव किए हैं।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का जहां तक सबाल है, उसके बारे में मैंने आपको बतानाया। इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ की बात आप लीजिए। 1979-80 में इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ निर्गोटिव थी लेकिन इस पीरियड में 4 परसेंट ग्रोथ रही। (धर्वधान) चेयरमैन साहब, इनको आप रोकिए, मैं डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह से जहां तक पावर जनरेशन का ताल्लुक है, उसमें 10 परसेंट ग्रामे बढ़ने की एक्सप्रेक्षेन है। कोल प्रोडक्शन और 1979 में स्टैर्टेन्ट था वह 113 मिलियन टन्स तक बढ़ जाने की प्रक्रिया एक्सप्रेक्षेन है। इसी तरह से पिंग आयरन की प्रोडक्शन में 1979 के मुकाबले 60 परसेंट बढ़ोत्तरी के इमकानात है। फास्फेटिक फटिलाइजर की प्रोडक्शन 9.3 परसेंट बढ़ने का हमकान है।

इसी तरह से आप एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड की बात लीजिए। इसमें भी आप देखें कि 1976-77 में 26.1 परसेंट ट्रेड बढ़ी।

सभापति महोदय : माप 17-18 मिनट बोल चुके हैं, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

भी जमीनरुद्धमान : मैं फिनिश कर रहा हूं, पांच मिनट में।

जैसा मैंने बताया कि एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड 26.1 परसेंट बढ़ी। इंडिनियरिंग प्रोडक्शन का भी यही हाल है। मैं सुर्फ चीजों को आपके सामने गिना रहा हूं। इम्पोर्ट बिल 1973-74 में 2995.4 करोड़ से बढ़कर 1977-78 में 6025 करोड़ हो गया। फूड एंड एंट्रीकल्चर में जो डेवलपमेंट हुआ वह आपके सामने है।

मैं एक फीवर और आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा। इस मूलक के किसानों के लिए हमारी

पार्टी और हमारी लीडर को जो सहानुभूति है उसी के नतीजे के तौर पर 70 परसेंट डीजल किसानों के लिए रिजर्व रखा गया और 60 परसेंट पावर किसानों के लिए रिजर्व रखी गई। चूंकि आप बहुत कम दे रहे हैं इसलिए ग्रामियर में एक बात और कह दूँगा। किसान रैली की बात यहां पर कही गई है।

सभापति महोदय : कुछ सजाक बाली बात पहिए।

भी जमीनरुद्धमान : मैं आपके सामने सजाक कीसे कर सकता हूं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारी सरकार ने 70 परसेंट डीजल किसानों के लिए रिजर्व रखा और 60 परसेंट पावर रिजर्व रखी। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों की प्रोड्यूस के लिए सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकाबले की।

भी रामावतार शास्त्री : कहा रखी है?

भी जमीनरुद्धमान : जास्तीजी आप किसान नहीं हैं इसलिए आप जाकर किसानों से पूछिए। आप मुझे क्यों डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों को 22 रुपए से 25 रुपए की विवर्तन गन्ने का दाम दिया है। इसी तरह से गेहूं के दाम बढ़ाकर दिए और पैदी की सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ाकर दी। (धर्वधान) इतना ही नहीं, किसानों को हमने जो कुछ और दिया है वह भी चेयरमैन साहब आप सुन लीजिए, क्योंकि आप बिहार में ताल्लुक रखते हैं।

बिहार में हमारी पार्टी की सरकार ने डाई एक्ड प्लेन एरिया और पांच एक्ड पहाड़ी इलाकों में भी प्रतिक्रिया रैमीबन लोन पर दिया है। को-ऑपरेटिव लोन पर भी रैमीबन दिया गया है। फार्मलाइजर और इन्सिटिटिवाइर्स कन्सेन्ट्रेट पर भी रैमीबन दिया गया है।

है। शुगर केन की प्राइम को भी बढ़ाया गया है। सौशियल सिक्यूरिटी स्कीम पैशन विधायकों और डिसाक्विल पर्सन्स के लिए हमारी बिहार सरकार ने 18 लाख आदमियों को, गरीबों को 31-1-1981 से 30 रुपये प्रति महीने के हिसाब से देने का तय किया है। अगर कोई सरकार है, तो वह हमारी सरकार है, हमारी ही पार्टी है, हमारा ही लोडर हो सकता है, तो इस दिशा में आगे बढ़े और दूसरा कोई नहीं हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी वात समाप्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

[شی جمیل الرحمن (کشون گلیج):]

محترم چہرہ میں صاحب مہن آپ کا شکر کزوں ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے موقع علیت فرمایا ہے کہ مہن صدر جمہوریہ کے ایک خطاب کی پر زور تائید کروں اور مہن کرتا ہوں۔

یہ بھی بدقدستی ہے ۵۱ تین
الثانی والا جو ایزوشن سے

مستر چہرہ میں: آپ نے بدقدستی
سے شروع کیا ہے۔

شی جمیل الرحمن : جی ہاں۔

وہ شی جادی فرنانڈیو فراو ہے۔ جنہوں نے بہت سارے فیکٹریں دیکھتے ہیں جس کا جواب دیکھتے ہیں کہ لئے مہن کہوا ہوں۔ یہ ان کی عادت ہے، پہلے بھی ایسا کوئی تھا۔ پہلے سخن میں ہی یہاں بول کو فراو ہو لئے تھا۔ انہوں نے دس پانچو

پانچوں اٹھائے ہوں۔ ایک توا نہوں نے کہا ہے کہ فوڈ ان سیشیلے ہے فنے کو کم ہے۔ پھر انہوں نے انقدری، قسٹری ہوشن چیل، ایشانی کہم، ملی م تکدرس پروگرام، ریلوے بھت اور دہ غریبی ہٹاو ۲۲ کے پارے میں کہا۔ اسی قسم کی بہت سی باتیں انہوں نے فیکٹر کے ساتھ کہی ہے اتفاق کی بات ہے کہ میں بھی فیکٹریں لہکر آیا ہوں لیکن شاید آپ زیادہ وقت نہوں دیکھے۔ اس لئے مہن نہوں کہہ سکوں گا۔

جہاں تک فریبی ہٹاو کا مسئلہ نہوں نے اٹھایا۔ مہن ان کی جانکاری کے لئے بتا دوں کہ یہ ایک فلاسفی ہے۔ جس طرح سے مہاتما گاندھی نے کوئت انداہا دو لفظ کہتے اور اس پر کام لئے لوگوں نے۔ مسئلہ کی سبلدہ کئے اور لے۔ اس فلاسفی کے سبلدہ میں یہ پیورت ہے کہ یہ سدن آپ کے سامنے ہے اور آزادی کی ہوا مہر، ہم سانس لے دے ہیں۔

فریبی ہٹاو کا جو مسئلہ ہے۔ فلاسفی ہے۔ اس پر کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اور کام کرنے کے بعد ہی یہ ہتھی کی۔ کیسے ہتھی کی۔ یہ مہن بتاتا ہوں۔

اہمی شو ڈاکٹر کرن ملکہ نے کہا ہے ہندوستان کی ذمہ دار بد قستی سے بچوادے کے بعد مخفی ہائاستان

[شروع جمیل الرحمن]

میں چلی گئی ۔ ہدایتی پاکستان میں چلی گئی ۔ جو ابھی بلکہ دیہیں ہے اس لئے ذمہن کم ہو گئی ۔ آزادی کے وقت میں جتنی آبادی تھی قریب ۳۸ سے ۳۹ کروڑ تھی ۔ اس کے مقابلے میں اب کی آبادی قریب قریب ۷۰-۷۱ کروڑ ہوئے والی ہے ۔ یا اس سے بھی ہی ہو سکتی ہے ۔ اب ملاحظہ فرمائیں ۔ میں تھاکر کون سلکے سے ایکروں کرتا ہوں کہ نہشل پالیسی آبادی پر ہوئی چاہئے ۔ لیکن جو عمارے مخالف دولت بعد جس طریقہ سے مارکوت میں کوئی بہلاتے ہیں اور کچھ تھہا ماد افسروں کو ملا کر ۱۹۷۷ع میں تشریف لائے ۔ اتفاق کی بات ہے کہ سو ہی ۔ ابم ۔ کے بہت کم لوگ ہمارے پرانے مانہوں میں بہت کم نظر آ رہے ہوں ۔ بھائی ڈنڈوٹے ہوں ۔ سہرا ملیم سوامی یہلی بار لوک سہما میں ادھر آئے ہیں (انٹر پیشن) اب راجہہ سہما میں تھے ۱۹۷۱ع میں (انٹر پیشن) ہمارے بھائی راجہہ سہما جی سدن میں مانے تھے ۔

شروع سہرا ملیم سوامی : ۱۹۷۱ع

میں آب نے نشک آئیں کہا راجہہ سہما

شروع جمیل الرحمن : نشک آئیں نہیں آب چوری کوئے بھائی تھے ۔

ہمت ہوئی چاہئے تھی ۔ سچھوایشی کو بولڈلی ایس کوئے ۔ حالت کا بھادڑی کے ساتھ مقامہ کرتے ۔ مستو چھٹر میں : چوری شدہ توہک نہیں ہے ۔

شروع جمیل الرحمن :

چوری ووڑہ کو ووڑوا کرتا ہوں ۔ یہ تو ایڈمیٹیشن ہے آب کو بولڈلی سچھوایش کو قیس کوتا چاہئے تھا ۔ جسمی آب نے ہمارے لہزو کو اشک اشت کہا ۔ ہم نے بولڈلی ایس کہا ۔ سچھوایش کو مقابلہ کرنے کی آب کہا تو ہمت نہیں تھی ۔

دام اوتار شاشتھی جو کر پاٹی کی پالیسی جنگ آزادی کے وقت ۱۹۴۲ع میں دوسروں گی تھی ۔ وہ اس پر بحث نہ کریں ۔

میں تھاکر کون سلکے سے متعلق ہوں ۔

مستو چھٹر میں : آب نے ایک ایسی بات کہی ہے جو پہلے نہیں کہی گئی ۔

شروع جمیل الرحمن :

کہا کیا ہے کہ پیچھے تھس برسوں میں ملک کی ترقی کے لئے کچھ نہیں ہوا ۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ

اس بارے میں دی دین (اس وقت کے) پرائم منسٹر شوئی مراوجی دیسانی نے کہا کہا تھا -

Here, I quote. It is in Vol. XI p. 290, Lok Sabha Debates. He says:

"The country has advanced during the last 30 years. Who can deny it? We cannot say that all that has been done has not reached to the people. If the country would not have advanced, where we would have been?"

This is what the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai said when Dr. Subramanian Swamy and Prof. Madhu Dandavate were there.

He has further admitted about the commissions and all that. I will not go into the details.

یہ حقیقت ہے کہ ان لوگوں نے کئی کمیشن بننا کر ناجائز طریقے سے بدلے کی بہادرنا سے ہماری پادتی اور ہمارے لیے تاریخی ترقی کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ میں آپ کو یہاں دلائی چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنا بیوتوں کی سماں کے وقت پریمینیٹر تھس ایکویس ہلڈی میں کچھ ہوا اور انگریزی میں کچھ اور آپنا۔ ان بات کو ان لوگوں نے جوہا کر دکھا۔ میں یہ بات ان لئے کہہ دھما ہوں کہ شدی فونانڈیوں نے کہا ہے کہ پریمینیٹر کا ایکویس ڈیپلیمیٹ سے ملظو، ہونا ہے۔

یہ سچ بات ہے ابھکن شوئی مراوجی دیسانی نے وقت پریمینیٹر کے انگریزی اور ہندی ایکویس میں مذاہبت نہیں کی دیں میں کانترا ڈائشن تھا۔ یہ معاملہ آپنا تھا۔ میں آپ کی جانبی کے لئے بہا ہوں۔

کہ اس کا دیکارڈ لوک سبھا میں قبیلہ والیوم ۱-۱۰ تو ۳ ستمبر ۱۹۰۲ پر ملے کا۔ سب میں دکھد بات یہ ہے کہ جو لوگ قوم سے بہت سی باتیں چھپا کر دکھلنا چاہتے ہیں وہ ہم پر الزام لکھتے ہیں کہ پریمینیٹر کے ایکویس میں وہ مادی باتیں نہیں لکھی ہیں جن سے ملک کو صلح میں دشمن سکتی ہے۔

جتنی تقویوں میں نے ملی ہیں انہیں بھی کہا ہے کہ ہم لوگوں نے پچھلے تیس برسوں میں کچھ نہیں کیا۔ میں قصہ یاد آ رہا ہے۔ مس میو (Miss Mayo) کا جس نے ایک کتاب لکھی تھی اور جس کو شوئی دام جیتھے ملائی نے کوت کہا تھا!۔ اسے ہندوستان میں کچھ ہی اچھا دیکھنے کو نہیں ملا اسے یہاں پر صرف خرابی ہی خرابی نظر آئی۔ اس وقت ۵۰۰ حق بے چانس ہوں یہ کہتے میں کے شاید شوئی دام جیتھے ملائی اور ایکویشن نے لوگ مس میو (Miss Mayo) کا دول ادا کر دی۔ کیونکہ انہیں تیس برسوں میں کوئی بھو اچھا کام نظر نہیں آیا ہے۔ حالانکہ ان نے پروگرام منسٹر نے کہا تھا کہ ملک نے بہت توقی کی ہے اور وہ بہت آگے بوجھ چکا ہے۔

مثل مشہور ہے کہ جنادو وہ جو پر جزو، کو بول۔ ان لوگوں نے

[شی جمیل الرحمن]

شی جے پی کاہن ناداں کو قہل لے دیتے
سماں دیا - اگر کوئی دوسرو شرمدار
گورنمنٹ ہوتی تو وہ اسی پالٹ
پر دیا گئی کہ دیتی - انہوں نے لوگ
سہما میں لکھاں دیاں دیاں دیاں دیاں دیاں
کو دیا اور سدیا کی میتلک کو بند
کو دیا جوکہ وہ غیریب اس وقت
تک نہیں ملے تھے - مرحوم بالکل
زندہ تھے - انہوں نے شی جے پی کاہن
ناداں کو جھٹکے جی سماں ڈالا - یہ
اس ملک کی تالیفیں - قوت بودا شمع
ہے کہ اس نے ان جیسے لوگوں کو
۳۳ مہینے تک برباد کیا - وونہ
آپ کو توں مہینے میں ختم ہو جانا
چاہئے تھا - یہ تو اور کی اتنی
تالیفیں ہے جو انہوں نے آپ کو
۳۳ مہینے تالیف کیا - دوسرا ملک
ہوتا تو اتنا تالیف نہیں کوتے.....
(اندویشن)

اب دو چار بائیں کہہ کر میں
بھتھ جاؤں ۲ - ۱۲ مہینے پہلے جب
اون ملک کے لوگوں نے بھادی بھومنت
دے کر شریعتی اندر گاندھی کے
نیتوں میں ہم چنا اور ملک نے
شامن کی بائگ توار ہمارے ہاتھ
میں دی اس وقت ملک کی کہا
حالت تھی اور اب ان ۱۲ مہینوں
میں ملک کی کہا حالت ہے -
یہ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -
چس وقت ۱۹۸۰-۱۲-۱ کو ہم نے

شیعیتی اندر گاندھی کو اپنا بھتر
چنا اور ان کو پوام ملک ملک ملک
کیا اس وقت ہمارے ملک میں
افراطیوں کی حالت تھی سادے
اندستوپل حلقات میں بدآمدی سارے
علاقے نکامہ ایکریکلچرل پروگرام
کم انڈسٹریل پروگرام کم اور اتنا
ہی نہیں دیلوں کے جلی میں کسی
مال کے لئے لہجہ میں کمی.....
(اندویشن) ... وادھی جی اس کو
ایپریشہنٹ کر دیتے ہیں وہ گورن ہے
دیتے ہیں وہ سمجھدار آدمی ہیں
آپکی باری میں
ایک ماندہ سدھی : ۲۴

مس میو دیورٹ آپ پیش کر دی
ھیں -

شی جمیل الرحمن : نہیں وہ
تو آپکی سانچ میں ہیں -

اب آپ دیکھیں ان ۱۱ مہینوں
میں جو ایضاں ہے وہ ۴۰۲
پرسنل لوڈ ڈاؤن ہے - آپ کے وقت
میں کوئی غلے پروگرام ۱۰۸۸۵ میں
تھا اور ہمارے وقت میں آج ۱۳۲
میں ہے -

قسٹریڈیوشن چھل کا جو ۲۰۱
ہے آپ دیکھیں پہلک قسٹریڈیوشن
۲۳ میں ۳۱ ہزار کی ورددی اس
بیچ کی تھی ہے - جو آٹالیتیں
ابھی ہم نے بمائیں ہیں وہ ۲۶۷۰۹
میں - اتنا ہی نہیں استیت

کوونسلنس کو ہم نے کھلی چھوٹ
دے دکھو ہے - کہ وہ چاہے جتنا
جذبہ میں میں قبیل کوئی جتنا
چھوٹیں چاہیں سیفتوں سے لہن کوئی
ملاہی نہیں ہے -

اب آپ ایسے فیکٹری میانس شاپ
یہ - اور کے لئے ہم نے پہمائلیت
کو آپریٹوں سسٹم قسٹمیڈوشن کا پہا
دیا ہے - (انڈوپیشہ)
ہم نے کلیوڈ جس کو آپریٹوں بدلائے
ھوں جن یہ کام چل دھا ہے - صرف
اتلا ہی نہیں ہم نے نومبر ۱۹۸۰
تک ۲۶۱۳ کورور روپیہ ان
آگنیائیشن کو سیٹ اپ کرنے کے لئے
خروج کیا ہے جو ان تک پہلیج
چکا ہے -

ایسیلشیل کو تیز ضروری اشیا
پر قابو پانے کے لئے ہم نے ایک مشہل
کو تیزیز ایکٹ کو سخت کھا ہے امن
کے انتوکت سختی سے کام لیا ہے
بلیک مارکٹلک کو دوکٹ کے لئے
ایکٹ پاس کھا ہے - مجھے یاد ہے
کہ ایوزیشن کی طرف سے اس کا
ہوا زودہ اور وروہی ہوا تھا کھونکے آپ
ان کے ساجھدار جو تھے -

فروٹ بھجت کے بارے میں بہت
کچھ کھا کیا ہے - میں آپ سے موص
کروں گا کہ جس وقت موام نے ہم کو
دوٹ دے کر بھتھایا اس وقت ملک
میں اتنا قلائق سوکھا تھا اس قدر

پریشانی میں لوگ تھے کہ جس
کی کوئی حد نہیں - ۱۳ ملین
لوگ سکھا ہے پریشان تھے - ان یہ
ہم نے ۱۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کیا ہے -
میں لاکھ گروہوں کو جو کہ دارے کے
پیغمبر تھے تھے ہم نے قریب تھا
دیا ہے - اس پر بھی یہ کہا جا
رہا ہے کہ ہم نے کچھ نہیں کیا -
یہاں سیکٹل کی بات لیجئے -
جلتنا یادتی جس کے اندر واقعی جی
تھے اس نے اپنے انڈسٹریل بائیسی
ایماؤنس کی -

ہمارے سوامی جی نے سختی سے اس
کو ایوز کر دیا -

ڈاکٹر سیدرا مدنہم سوامی : نہیں

تھیں -

شوہی جمیل الودھان : آپ مہمن
بات سلیمانی -

جلتنا یادتی سوکار نے جو ایک
انڈسٹریل پالپسی المائی تھی اسکو
نہوں ایوز کر دیا - یہ کانٹریڈکشن
ظاہر کوتا ہے - آپ کے کام میں
آپ کے مزاج میں اور آپ کی پالپسی
میں کلقراء کشن تھا اور ہے -

آپ ایک بات اور دیکھئے یہاں
سہکٹر میں جو بڑھتی ہوئی ہے
وہ میں آپ کو بتاتا ہوں ۱۹۸۰
میں چلوڑی سے اکتوبر تک پہلے کا

[شروع جمیل الرحمن]
سینکڑ کا آوت پندر ۱۹۹۹ کروڑ سے بڑھ
کو ۱۲۷۰ کروڑ ہو گیا -

اپ دو دل ایمیلائیٹ کی بات کوئی
میں - اس کے لئے بھی ایک بات
کہوں گا ہم نے اپنے لوگوں کے لئے اور
سارے ملک کے لئے ۳۲۰ کروڑ روپیے ادا
کئے ہیں - تاکہ اس اسکیم کے تحت
ہمارے ملک کے لوگ اس سے مستفید
ہو سکیں - اسی طرح سے ویکو
سینکڑ کے لئے ہم نے ۷۰ کروڑ
روپیے خروج کئے ہیں - شہریوں کا ست
اور دیگر انواد کے لئے ۱۰۰ کروڑ
خراج کئے ہیں -

انڈسٹریل ڈالیمہات کا جہانگیر
سوال ہے - اسکے باہر سے میں میں نے
آپ تو بتایا انڈسٹریل گروپوں کی
بات آپ ایجاد کئے ہیں اسکیں اس
انڈسٹریل گروپوں نیکیتہ و تھی ایکن اس
ہمارے پیغمبر میں چار پرسہمات گروپوں
دھی (انڈیشن) ... پر میں صاحب -
ان کو آپ دوکئے - یہ قسروں کو وہ
ہوں - اسی طرح سے جہاں تک پاہو
جلدیں کیں کا تعاقب ہے - اس میں ۱۰
پرسہمات آئے بڑھنے کی ایکسپیکٹھن
ہے کوئی پروگرگشن جو کہ ۱۹۷۹
میں ستینکلیڈس تھا وہ ۱۱۳ ملین
تھیں تک پوچھ جانے کی اسید ہے -
اسی طرح سے یہ آئون کی پروگرگشن
میں ۱۹۷۹ کے مقابلے ۶۰ پرسہمات
بڑھنے کے امکانات ہیں - خاصیت

فرٹھائیڈ کی پروگرگشن ۹۰۳ پرسہمات
بڑھنے کا امکان ہے -

اسی طرح سے آپ ایکسپریٹ ٹرینڈ
کی بات لیجھئے - اس میں بھی آپ
لیکھئے کہ کہ ۱۹۷۶-۷۷ کے
۱۶۰۱ پرسہمات ٹرینڈ بڑھر -

مسنود چیرومن : آپ ۱۸-۱۷
منٹ بول چکے ہیں اب سماعت
لیجھئے -

شروع جمیل الرحمن : میں
فلکوں کو دھا ہوں پانچ سال میں -
جیسا میں نے بتایا کہ ایکسپریٹ
ٹرینڈ ۱۶۰۱ پرسہمات بڑھی انچینیونگ
پروگرگش کا بھی بھی حال ہے -
میں صرف چھزوں کو اپنے سامنے کیا
دھا ہوں امہورت بل ۱۹۷۳-۷۲
میں ۲۹۹۵.۰۳ کروڑ بڑھ کر ۱۹۷۷-۷۸
میں ۶۰۱۵ کروڑ ہو گیا - فوڈ اینڈ
ایکوکیلچر میں جو ڈالیمہات ہوا
وہ اپنے سامنے ہے -

میں ایک فیکٹری آپ نے سامنے
دکھنا چاہوں گا - اس ملک کے
کسانوں کے لئے ہماری پیاری اور
ہمارے لیکوں کو جو ساہنے بھوپی ہے -
اسی کے نتھیں کے طور پر ۶۰ پرسہمات
قیبل کسانوں کے لئے دیکھو دکھا کیا
اور ۶۰ پرسہمات پاہو کسانوں کے لئے دیکھو
دکھی کئی - کیونکہ آپ وقت کم دے
دھے ہیں - اس نے آخر میں ایک

بات اور کہوئا - کسان دینی
بات بہار یو کہی کئی ہے -

مسٹر چھٹوہمن : کچھ مذاق
والی بات کہئے -

شیخ جمیل الرحمن : میں آپ
کے سامنے مذاق کہیں کو سکتا ہوں -
صبر یہ کچھ رہا تھا کہ ہماری سواد
نے ۷۰ پوسیلٹ قہوں کسانوں نے
لئے دیکھ دکھا اور ۹۰ پوسیلٹ پیارو
دیکھ دکھا - ہماری سواد نے کسانوں
کو پرواقوں کے لئے امداد پہاڑوں
ستجو کئے -

شیخ دام اوتاد شاستری : کہاں
دیکھے ہے -

شیخ جمیل الرحمن : شاستری
جی آپ کسان نہیں ہیں اسلئے
آپ جا کر کسانوں سے پوچھئے آپ
مددوں کیوں قہوں کہ دھے ہوں -
ہماری سواد نے کسانوں کو ۲۰ دوپتھے
سے ۲۵ دوپتھے کو نقل کیے کا دام دیا ہے -
اپی طرح سے کہوں کے دام بھوٹا کو
دیکھے اور پھر کی سیورت پرواز بھوٹا
کر دی (اندویشن) . . . اتنا
ہی ہھھ - کسانوں کو ہم نے
جو کچھ اور دیا ہے وہ بھی
چھٹوہمن صاحب آپ سن لمحہ
کوئی آپ ہو اسے تعاقب دکھانے ہوں -
ہمارا مدن ہماری پارٹی کی سکاد نے
ذہانی ایکو ایریا اور پانچ ایکو پانچی

علاؤں مدن سو پوسیلٹ بیجاں دیکھنے
لئے پہ دیا ہے - کو آرڈینیڈو لونچ پہ
بھی دیکھنے دیا کیا ہے - فرٹھاڑ
اور اسیکنڈیڈیلیس کے دیکھنے دیکھنے
پر دیکھنے - شوکر کیوں کی پوائنٹس دو
بھی بیٹھا کھا ہے - سوچل سوچل دیکھنے
اسکوں پیٹھنے ودھوؤں اور قس ایمیڈ
پوسیلٹ کے لئے ہماری بہار میک نے
۱۸ لاکھ آدمیوں کو ۶۰۰۰۰ کو
۳۱ - ۱ - ۱۹۸۱ ۳۵ دوپتھے پہتی
مہینے کے حساب سے دیکھ کا طھے کیا
ہے - اذو کرئی سواد ہے نو
وہ ہماری سکاد ہے ہماری ڈی پارٹی
ہے - ہمارا نہیں اپنے ہو
سکتا ہے - جو امطیف آئے بھی
اور جوائے اندر اجی کی ملک کو آئے
بھماں وہ کوئی دوسرا فہیں -

اُن شہدوں کے ساتھ میں آئے اپنی
بات سایپاٹ کہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے
بولئے کا موضوع دیا -

شیخ جنوب لشکر (گاجیپور) : آزاد ریاست
سماپتی جی، میں راجپوتی کے گریبیا پر
پر بھی بھیا دیکھنے کے سامنے
لی� بھاڑا ہو گیا ہے ।

سماپتی جی، ہمارا سرکار
کی ساتھ میں آئے اک وار پورا ہو گیا ہے ।
سرکار کی عوامی ایکٹوں کے بارے میں دیکھنے
کار ایڈیکٹ کھوٹ میں ہمارے ماننیوں سوادیوں
نے کافی کوٹ کھا اور آکھے بھی دی� اسی
اس میں ساندھی نہیں کی پیٹھے اک وار
میں سرکار نے عوامی ایکٹ کا وار کیا ہے، لیکن
اس سرکار کی جی سوادیوں کے عوامی ایکٹ
رہی ہے جو راجنیتیک کھوٹ میں رہی ہے ।

[धीर जनता बाजार]

तीन वर्षों की राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार ने देश को राजनीतिक स्थिरता दी है। हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि सन् 1977 में देश की जनता हम लोगों से नाराज थी, हमारी पार्टी से नाराज थी और हमारी सरकार से नाराज थी और इस नाराजगी में उन्होंने बड़ी आशाओं के साथ, बड़ी उम्मीदों के साथ जनता पार्टी को चुनकर इस देश के इस माननीय सदन में भेजा था। उनको दो-तिहाई से अधिक बहुमत प्राप्त था, लेकिन वे सरकार ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चला सके। उनको पास अच्छे-अच्छे नेता थे, ऐसे ऐसे नेता थे जो कांग्रेस सरकारों में वर्षों तक मन्त्री रह चुके थे, बड़ी-बड़ी राजनीतिक पार्टीयों के श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी जैसे नेता थे, फिर भी उनकी सरकार नहीं चल सकी। पांच साल तक वह सत्ता में नहीं रह सकी। जबकि कांग्रेस जैसी सम्य पार्टी विरोध में थी। सदन में काम करने में उनको कोई रुकावट नहीं ढाली गई। उस समय अक्सर अखबारों में कहा जाता था कि मत्ता पार्टी ऐसा बर्ताव कर रही है, जैसे वह विरोध में हो और विरोधी पार्टी ऐसा बर्ताव कर रही है, जैसे वह सत्ता में हो। सदन के बाहर भी विरोधी पार्टीयों ने उनके कार्य-क्रमों को विफल करने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया, कोई भोक्ता-बन्दी नहीं की, फिर यह सरकार क्यों नहीं चल सकी, ढाई साल में ही क्यों चली गई। उनकी सबसे बड़ी कमी थी कि उनके पास नेतृत्व नहीं था उनके पास नीतियां नहीं थीं, जो नीतियां थीं भी, उनको अमल करने की उनकी नीतिल नहीं थी और उनके पास कलेक्टिव क्षमता नहीं थी। एक-एक की क्षमता हो सकती है, लेकिन कलेक्टिव क्षमता नहीं थी। इससे यह जाहिर होता है कि किसी भी सरकार के लिए या किसी भी देश में राजनीतिक स्थिरता के लिए एक अच्छे

नेतृत्व की ओर अच्छी नीतियों की ओर उन नीतियों को लागू करने की नीतन की आवश्यकता होती है। जनता पार्टी ने तीन वर्षों में केवल यह किया कि उसने हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के चरित्र हस्त्या के सभी प्रयास किये, कांग्रेस के भावन काल को बदलाम करने के सभी प्रयास किये। वे आपस में इसलिये लड़ते थे कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को जेल जावें भेजा जाए या जेल बाहर में भेजा जाए। तीन वर्षों तक उन्होंने राजनीतिक प्रतिशोध का भावना से काम किया। राजनीतिक बदला लेने की भावना से तीन वर्षों तक वे काम करते रहे और उस प्रतिशोध की आग में फिर जल कर समाप्त हो गये। हमने उस को नहीं जलाया श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उन को नहीं जलाया। कांग्रेस ने उन को नहीं जलाया बल्कि अपने प्रतिशोध की आग में वे स्वयं जल कर समाप्त हो गये और जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अपार बहुमत के साथ पुनः इस सदन से और सरकार से आई तो उन्होंने महानता का सबूत दिया, राजनीतिक परिवर्तन का सबूत दिया। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बदले की भावना से काम नहीं किया। जनता पार्टी के नेता, उन के प्रधान मंत्री, उन के गृह मंत्री के बिरुद्गंभीर आरोप लगाए गये थे इस सदन में, राज्य सभा में और सदन के बाहर भी और आरोप लगाने वाले जनता पार्टी के बड़े-बड़े नेता भी सम्मानित नेता भी थे लेकिन उन के बिरुद्गंभीर भी जांच या कोई भी कमीशन नहीं बैठाया था, उन के खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक महान नेता होने का सबूत दिया है। जनता पार्टी की आग में लग कर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और निखर गई और उस ने बता दिया कि हम आपको भूल जाते हैं। देश को इस बक्त जो सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है, इस देश को सब से बड़ी ज़रूरत है,

वह यह है कि इस देश में राजनीतिक स्थिरता का बातचरण होना चाहिए। जब तक राजनीतिक स्थिरता इस देश में नहीं होगी, देश का आर्थिक विकास नहीं हो सकता, देश में कानून व व्यवस्था की बहाली नहीं हो सकती, देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता, और यह काम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भले ही उपलब्धियाँ जो आशा की गई थीं, उस के मुताबिक न रही हो लेकिन राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में यह उपलब्धि बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है और बहुत महान उपलब्धि है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे उस तरफ के साथी भी इस में इन्तिफाक करेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहता चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज देश में अनेक प्रकार के चेलेजों का सामना करना है। असम का चेलेज है जो जनता पार्टी के जमाने से शुरू हुआ और लोक दल के जमाने में काफी पनपा और बढ़ा और उस समस्या को हम ने लिया। इस के अलावा देश के कई सूबों में चेलेज हमारे नामने आए हैं। गुजरात में चेलेज है। आज महात्मा गांधी के धर में महात्मा गांधी के राज्य में, यह विधि की विडम्बना है कि ऐसे लोगों ने जो हरिजनों के आरक्षण का विरोध कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के स्टेचू पर तिलक लगाया है कि हम हरिजनों के आरक्षण को समाप्त कर के रहेंगे। यह एक बड़ी गतरतोक बात है और मुझे आशा है कि जिस ठीक प्रकार से सरकार असम की समस्या को निपटा रही है, जिस प्रकार से सरकार गुजरात की समस्या की निवाने में लगी हुई है उस से आशा है कि ये समस्याएँ जल्दी से जल्दी हल होंगी। लेकिन इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि इन में हमारे विरोधी दल के साथियों को भी सहयोग करना चाहिए। जहाँ तक नीतियों का सवाल है, जहाँ तक आर्थिक प्रगति का सवाल है, यह होने न होने का सवाल है, उस के बारे में वे सरकार की आलोचना कर सकते हैं। यह आलोचना करने का उत्तरोधिकार है और उन का कर्तव्य है। लेकिन जब

देश का सवाल आता है, जब देश के भविष्य का सवाल आता है तब विरोधी पार्टियों को सरकार की आलोचना नहीं करनी चाहिए, उसके कार्यों में अवरोध पदा नहीं करना चाहिए, सरकार से कन्फ्यूशन नहीं करना चाहिए।

मुझे युक्ति है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अनेकों बार राजनीतिक प्रबन्धों पर विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों से सहयोग लेने की कोशिश की। असम के मामले में उन्होंने विरोधी दलों की बठक बुलायी। अभी हाल में जब मोरारजी देसाई ने एक पब्लिक स्टेटमेंट दिया कि असम के बारे में वहाँ की समस्या के समाधान के सम्बन्ध में उन के पास कोई फारमूला है जिसे वे अकेले में बनायेंगे तो उन्हें भी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने न्यौना दे कर के यहाँ बुलाया। वह क्या फारमूला है, और क्या फारमूला उन्होंने गृह मंत्री जी को दिया यह तो मैं नहीं जानता। स्वामी जी को जायद मालूम हो न्यौकि वे उन्हीं की पार्टी में हैं। लेकिन मरकार ने वहाँ का सोल्यूशन निकालने की कोशिश की। मोरारजी भाई के पास अगर कोई फारमूला है, जो कि मानने लायक हो, देश हित में हो, राष्ट्रीय हित में हो तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार उस का उपयोग करेगी।

आज देश में सरकार को चेलेजों का मुकाबला करना है और मुझे आशा है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में सरकार इन चेलेजों का अच्छी तरह से मुकाबला करेगी।

सभापति जी, एक बात की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान बिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब तक हमारे देश में ऊर्जा की समस्या का सवाल नहीं किया जाएगा, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता। पैट्रोलियम, बिजली और कोयला, इन के अधिकार्थिक उत्पादन में हमारी अर्थिक समस्या का

[श्री जैनल बशर]

समाधान निहित है। हम को खेती के लिए ऊर्जा चाहिए, हम को कारबाहों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा चाहिए, छोटे मोटे उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा चाहिए। जब तक वे इस का उपयोग नहीं करें तब तक वे अपना उत्पादन नहीं कर सकेंगे। सभापति जी मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं और सरकार की सराहना करता हूं कि एक साल में, जब से वह सत्ता में आयी है, उसे नेहरू विषय में बहुत अधिक ध्यान दिया है। जब हम सत्ता में आये थे उस समय पैट्रोलियम प्रौद्योगिकी पूरे बाजार से गायब थे। सड़कों और पैट्रोल पम्पों पर हजारों-हजार गाड़ियां की लाइनें लगती थीं। लेकिन आज पैट्रोलियम प्रौद्योगिकी का सावल नहीं है। हमारे पास हमारी जलरत का पैट्रोलियम है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। तीन-चार मिनट और ले सकते हैं।

श्री जैनल बशर : अभी तो दस पन्द्रह मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप 1640 पर खड़े हुए थे।

श्री जैनल बशर : आप कहिए तो मैं अभी बढ़ जाता हूं लेकिन मुझे इस्पाटें बात कहनी थी।

सभापति महोदय : तीन-चार मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री जैनल बशर : सभापति जी, पिछले एक साल में हमारे देश में उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। हमारे देश को जितने तेज की आवश्यकता है उस का 40 प्रतिशत आज हमारे देश में ही पैदा हो रहा है। इस के अलावा सरकार ने ऐसा इत्तजाम और व्यवस्था कर रखा है दूसरे राष्ट्रों के साथ जिन से हमारे सम्बन्ध इतने अच्छे हो गए हैं कि हमारे ही मिल इस हमें तेज देने के लिए राज अफर

कर रहे हैं और हमें तेज वाहर के देशों से भी मिल रहा है। मुझे आशा है कि जिस तरह से देश में तेज की खोज की जा रही है, उस तरह से हम कुछ ही दिनों में तेज के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशिएट हो जायेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं नुस्खाव देना चाहता हूं। हमें विजली, पैट्रोलियम और कोयले के उपयोग के बारे में एक दूसरे पर प्रायोरिटी फिल्स करनी चाहिए। कहां तेज का उपयोग होना चाहिए, कहां कोयले का उपयोग होना चाहिए, इस के लिए एक नेशनल इनर्जी कमीशन बनाया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इनानिंग कमीशन के अधार पर नेशनल इनर्जी कमीशन भी बनाया जाना चाहिये और इस की अध्यक्षता प्रधान मंत्री को करनी चाहिए तब जा कर हम आने वाले कम से कम बीस साल के लिए इनर्जी पालिसी बना कर समस्या का समाधान बर मकाते हैं। बर्गेर इनर्जी पालिसी बनाए हए हम खेती के क्षेत्र में या कारबाहों के क्षेत्र में इलेक्ट्रीचली प्रगति नहीं कर पाएंगे।

सभापति महोदय, आखिर में एक यात्रा की तरफ, माननीय सदन का ध्यान आप के माध्यम से दिलाता चाहता है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अशोक सेन पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में कुछ बह रहे थे। पश्चिमी बंगाल में जौ कुछ हो रहा है वह बहुत ही जमीनाकां है। बंगाल एक ऐसी भूमि है जिस ने बड़े-बड़े महान विचारकों, महान कवियों को, बड़े महान राष्ट्र भक्तों को, महान स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को जन्म दिया है। बंगाल पर हम हमेशा धर्व करते रहे हैं। बंगाल हमेशा हमारे लिए शोरव की वस्तु रही है लेकिन अब सभापति जी पिछले महीने में 7 दिन तक मुझे कलकत्ता में रहने का मौका मिला। मुझे यह देखकर बढ़ा ही दुख हड़ा है कि आज कलकत्ते में रहने वाले भारत के दूसरे हिस्से के लोग और स्वयं बंगाल के जो सभ्य और शरीफ लोग हैं उन का जीवन मुरक्कित नहीं है। आज वहां की उत्तमांशों पाठी गण्डों और

बदमाशों की एक फौज इकट्ठी कर रही है। उस फौज के आधार पर, मुण्डों और बदमाशों की फौज के आधार पर वह जबरदस्ती शासन करना चाहती है। चुनाव के बथ केवर करके बोट लेना चाहती है। इसके लिए मैं श्री अशोक सेन महाव के इस प्रस्तुति का समर्थन करता हूँ कि न केवल शिक्षा नियमों के लिए, बगाल म कानून और व्यवस्था के जाँच करने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन बनाया जाना चाहिए, बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ समाप्ति जी कि जो शिकायतें बगाल से आ रही हैं उनको आधार पर बगाल के सरकार को तुरन्त बदलास्त करके और राष्ट्रपति शासन लाय किया जावा चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के माथ मैं प्रापक आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to oppose this Motion. I wish I could support it, but in all conscience I cannot. I have been listening with rapt attention the speeches which have been delivered in support of the Motion, particularly the opening speech of my good friend, Mr. Gadgil, who made pathetic attempts to combine some entertainment with an almost childish attempt to produce some enlightenment and the rest of the speeches, which I have either heard or which I have read, all fall in the same category. The facts mentioned are imaginary, the figures are manipulated, the inferences are absurd and when they make observations on their opponents, they are almost obscene. Sir, their speeches remind me of an applicant for an Insurance policy who was to fill up a long form and when he came to the column which asked "how old was your father when he died and what did he die of", he did not want to disclose the truth because his father was a murderer and he was hanged. So, he very politely mentioned in the Insurance form that his father died at the age of 65 and he died while participating in a public function when the platform suddenly gave way. Those are the kinds of lies consisting of half truths, which I have been listening for the last two or three days when this motion was being discussed. I do not wish to produce any entertainment of the kind which Shri V.B. Gadgil tried to do. He started his speech by a joke, which I have been trying to understand,

but I have not yet. He mentioned a joke which had a reference to the Prime Minister's seat; the other element of that joke was that Mr. Charan Singh had by some method illegally used that seat; and the third element in the joke was that Mr. Charan Singh had received his punishment for having used that seat. I do not know what relevance that joke has either to the text of the speech or what the President told us a few days ago. But I can only tell him that nobody in my party is interested in the Prime Minister's seat. We are only interested in her actions and the impact of those actions upon the future of this country and on the present economic, political and social condition.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपको तो प्रधारा ही नजर आता है। आपको अपना चरमा बदलना पड़ेगा।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : My learned friend has just been abroad and we thought he would come back with some kind of restraint. (Interruptions). I am able to see your Prime Minister very clearly, I will see her even in the dark.

Both the mover of this motion and the distinguished seconder of the motion treated us to some economic figures.

17 hrs.

The figures can be manipulated. The first difficulty about all these figures is that Mrs. Gandhi and her Government wish to compare her performance with what happened during the later part of 1979-80. The Government wants us to believe as if that Government was a different Government and wants to take credit for being slightly better or slightly less bad than that Government. I have always maintained and still maintain till today that Mrs. Gandhi's Government was not installed in this country in January, 1980, it was installed in this country in August-September, 1979; the aged man was ruling on behalf of the aging lady. It is the Government which she herself created, a Government which was conceived in political corruption, a Government which was nurtured by political corruption and the Government which could not sustain itself because it was bereft of all talent; and the kind of talent that it picked up was the talent without political integrity. Therefore, it is no great credit to this Government to keep on telling us about the figures of their comparative performance of 1979 and 1980, because they are comparing their own figures with their own figures.

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

The second difficulty in their figures is that, as I said, figures can be manipulated. You can go on talking about economic production, you can go on talking about the industrial production and go on talking about the coming down of the prices and so on. Now, if you have graphs of the economic developments and one graph goes up and another goes down, all that you have to do is to stand up on your head and everything which is going up will show that it is going down and everything which is going down will show that it is going up. This is what my distinguished friends have been doing for the last three days.

In answer, I want only to cite to them the conclusion of a survey made by experts and who have published their survey not in a magazine, which is favourable to the opposition, but in a magazine which was started by Mrs. Gandhi herself and with her blessings continues to be substantially pro-Mrs. Gandhi, a pro-establishment paper. In the November 16-30 issue of *India Today*, these economists have published their report and this report is with graphs and charts.

The report says :

"A government that works is slowly creating an economy that doesn't. Every time the wholesale price index drops a decimal point or two, Finance Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman tries to grab the headline with his weary slogan of inflation having reached a plateau. But the price index has dropped only to spurt again with renewed vigour and it has now gone up by nearly 15 per cent since Venkataraman took over from his embattled Lal Dal predecessor.

Nearly all the indicators are pointing downwards reflecting a downturn in the economy that is not apparently confined to any particular sector. According to a special survey by *Business Standard* "the economic crisis seems to be deepening and the industrial outlook is obscure."

I do not want to read the whole of it; but referring to food, it says :

"The war apart, the main problems are nearer home. It is now almost certain that the bumper harvest...."

which was expected and which was advertised in advance.

"...will not be the bang it was expected to be and may just about bring the harvests to around the

figure of 1978-79* that is, two years ago. Since last year was a bad one for agriculture, this may create the impression of massive growth in farm output over 1979-80 but the fact remains that there has been no real growth at all and food production remains what it was two years ago.

The same goes for steel..."

I can only humbly advise my friends, in the interests of the country, in the interests of the party to which they belong and in the interests of the cause which they purport to serve : "Please don't shut your eyes to realities like an ostrich; don't bury your head in the sand and say : I see no danger, I hear no danger—and then go about shouting words of praise which are highly undeserved on the facts of performance of the Ministry.

Mr. Gadgil resorts to some historical precedents, I may remind him of that great emperor Nero who made the English language familiar with that proverb : "Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning." History records that he was a very ugly specimen of humanity. He was thick-necked pot-bellied knock-kneed and as ugly as any human specimen can be. But he was surrounded by sycophants because he was the emperor; and the sycophants kept on telling him morning, evening and night, that he was a very handsome man and that the population of Rome could never be inspired until it beheld his beautiful anatomy. Such is the effect of flattery that the emperor believed it, and he decided that he should walk naked in the streets of Rome so that the Roman population should be inspired by the sight of his beautiful anatomy. And he claimed to be a great musician. When not once did his harp ever produce one note of harmony. It produced only discord. But the sycophants told him that he was a great musician. So while Rom burnt he kept fiddling. But there was one great man in the history of even those days—the Roman Empire ; and that was petronius ; his teacher Petronius wrote a letter to him saying: "Look: you are neither beautiful nor are you a good musician. Please beware. All these people who are around you are speaking untruth to you". And Sir, Petronius had the good sense; after he sent that letter to the emperor, he took a blade and cut open his artery so that he could bleed to death before the wrath of Nero could descend on him.

I hope this huge party of 350 amiable gentlemen will produce one Petronius who has that moral courage to get up and say that things are not as right with

the country as they are claimed to be; and one Petronius who will tell the king that he is naked and that he is not as beautiful as he claims to be. But, unfortunately, if you go on in this manner only praising yourself, where praise is not due, you will have no prescription for the country, because there can be no prescription unless you have a correct diagnosis. And if the diagnosis is not correct I am afraid you will all be bad physicians and you will make the disease worse than it has ever been in the past.

You have wrong methods being pursued. Mrs. Gandhi disclaims to-day any intention of interfering with our constitution and the parliamentary form of Government. She has gone on record saying that she had never even thought of it. She had not done even loud thinking upon this topic. There are two persons who by proxy as agents, carry on what she disclaimed any intention of doing. One is the distinguished Chief Minister of the great State from which I come Mr. Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Another is my distinguished friend Mr. Gadgil who made that long speech in support of the Motion of Thanks.

If you think that the poverty of this country or the poverty of Maharashtra is going to be removed by some Chief Minister going to London and spending thousands of rupees of the people's money in search of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's sword; and with that sword you are going to rebuild the country, I think everybody is living in a fool's paradise. I am one of those who believe that if the sword exists in London it ought to come to India. But if it has to come to India, the Chief Minister, Mr. Antulay is not the person to be sent to London. He went to London. He disgraced himself and the State to which he belongs; he disgraced the whole country. With all the effort that he made at creating an impression that he was really in search of the sword, he could succeed in getting a two minutes interview with the most junior Minister in the British Cabinet. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra met the junior most Minister in the British Cabinet for two minutes. Within one minute, he was inside; the next minute he was out. And all that he was told was that if you want the sword, ask the Indian Government to write to Her Majesty's Government and the demand will be considered. He returned to this country after having spent the tax payers' money and told his audience in Maharashtra, an illiterate audience of sycophants who do not have one Petronius amongst them that the sword was going to come back to Maharashtra on the First of May. Nothing of that kind is going to happen.

These are the gimmicks. This is a Government by gimmicks and a Government by gimmicks is not going to solve the grave problems of this country. If you also believe this kind of gimmickry which I have been seeing, I am afraid we are all in a very bad state of affairs.

I thought that the Prime Minister herself will at least take the things in her hands. But of late it seems that she...

आत्मार्थ भगवान देव (प्रजापेर) :

प्रापकी गाडी पट्टी से उत्तर गई है। आप राष्ट्रपति के अधिभाषण पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। पाप चहारांड और शिवाजी की तलवार की बात कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति के अधिभाषण की बात करो।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I thought that the Prime Minister under these circumstances knowing what the country is like, in which direction the country is going will at least take the matter in her own hands. I deeply regret that the Prime Minister instead of attending to the affairs of the State has made it a business of her last few days of life to concentrate on the affairs of the other world. I have no objection to the Prime Minister trying to make peace with her Maker. I have no objection to the Prime Minister trying to atone for her sins. I personally believe that she had a lot of sins to atone for, but what I object to is that you cannot make peace with your Maker at public expense. You cannot take a helicopter. (Interruptions) she took helicopter and took flowers and threw them upon the statue of that great saint at public expense and trying to make peace with God and atonement for sins at the expense of the public.

Sir, some kind of irrational spirit, some kind of unreasoned ignorant superstitions mood has overtaken the country. The country is already embedded in superstition and it is getting worse.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH) : The Prime Minister as the leader of the nation, had gone there in peace. Mr. Jethmalani should also know about it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I think I should not talk about the helicopter.

प्राचीर्य भगवान देव : प्रयत्नित तो
आपको करना चाहिए, क्योंकि आप ने
भारतीय जनता के साथ विवासवान किया
है; उस को धोखा दिया है। (व्यवस्थापन)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Mr. Chairman, you are right. I think the reference to the helicopter causes pain and irritation, I shall avoid it. But let me return to my friend, Mr. Gadgil. He told us about his study of the British constitutional history and the British constitutional functioning. On this point, he was trying to enlighten this House. I have great respect for him because he is a friend of mine. After all, he belongs to a profession to which I happen to belong. And Sir, I have tried to study with great sympathy what he said in the House. He first said that the Westminster model is now changing. So, we should not stick to the Westminster model. An LL.B. student at the Government Law College where I happened to teach—and I am basically more a teacher than a lawyer—would know that we never adopted the Westminster model except in a very limited sense. The Westminster model creates a sovereign Parliament. We created non-sovereign Parliament and subjected the Parliament itself to constitutional restraints and restraints in favour of the individual's Fundamental Rights, restraints arising out of the quasi federal structure and so on and so forth. But in England the Britisher is beginning to see the virtues of India's Constitution : a Constitution forged by a great galaxy of men which included Pandit Nehru, it included a man like Dr. Ambedkar, it included Shri Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, it included people on whose path we are not fit to tread, at whose feet we are not fit to sit. That great constitutional document created a system of Fundamental Rights and created a system of judicial review. The British are beginning to see that what India created in the fifties is good today for England and therefore, the British Parliamentarians want the Parliamentary Sovereignty of England should be given up and they should create a system of Bill of Rights which should be judicially enforced in courts; and if England is beginning to find our Constitution good, there must be something fundamentally wrong with the people of this country—particularly the Maharashtra Chief Minister and Mr. Gadgil and people of his like and his type—that they want us to throw away.

Sir, Mr. Gadgil then told us something that let the cat out of the bag. He said that the Prime Minister in England has

become very powerful, so must ours. He has quoted three instances when the Prime Minister there dismissed Ministers without mentioning in advance the fact to the Cabinet. What I what to ask is, has not that happened in this country? Do not the investigations into the immediate past reveal that lot of actions of tremendous impact to the country were taken without reference to the Cabinet and have we not seen that a Minister is dismissed without Cabinet consultation merely on the problem of sour milk used over a diety. The Prime Minister of this country has been exercising great powers. There is no use saying that we should give more power to the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Justify those dismissals.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : He told us and then as I said, he let the cat out of the bag when he said, that Parliament in England was supposed to be a great forum and must evolve a consensus. Of course, he forgot his words ; he forgot his lines ! Because what he meant was that the Parliament is a grand inquest of the nation. He forgot the word 'inquest' and said 'great forum' of the nation. We will consider it as a great 'forum' of the nation. But one thing, One role which the Parliament of this country—I hope shall not give up—is the role which has been thus described. "In a curious roundabout manner, this is one of the greatest powers of the House of Commons that of discovering and discarding the charlatan so that he will never be in a position to control the destinies of the country." Many people have gone to the British Parliament, people of reputation as great lawyers, great trade unionists, great business men, great economists, but on the floor of the House their intellectual bankruptcy and their character bankruptcy have been discovered and then they were hounded out of public life—and I hope that this role Parliament would not give up and that is what Shri Gadgil is pleading that it should. In this Parliament, I think, we can challenge every incompetent bureaucrat, every incompetent and corrupt Minister and raise our finger like Petronius and say that you are naked. What do you find amongst your politicians ? The Supreme Court is investigating the case of the Bhagalpur blindings. Nobody says that the Bhagalpur blindings are necessarily the work of the new Government in Bihar which has come to power. But in spite of that, the gentlemen there somehow have such a guilty conscience that they would not allow full exposure to take place and we find that the judiciary is being obstructed by keeping the records of the enquiry from the court. Not only are the courts hoodwinked and subjected to deception, but what is worse, they are being subjected

to a Campaign of malignity. One of the Central Ministers, Mr Stephen and the Chief Minister of Bihar, the two of them together, in a public statement attacked the Supreme Court for trying to interfere with the administration. I think it will be a sorry day, a tragic day, for this country when the poor blinded persons cannot look for relief to the Supreme Court of this country and the Supreme Court is rendered impotent by the machinations of these corrupt politicians.

A word about the field of foreign relations. Much was said by the speakers from that side that India is bathed in some kind of glory after the recent conference of non-aligned countries. Never has a greater lie been uttered and never has a more bogus claim been made. On all the three current affairs namely, American hostages in Iran, which has fortunately been resolved now, Iran-Iraq conflict and Soviet Union-Afghanistan issue, we have adopted a posture of stinking moral cowardice. This great country of Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru, which prides itself on religion and morality did not have the courage to call a spade a spade and our Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and all the cohorts in the Foreign Ministry committed acts of stinking moral cowardice by refusing to call the aggressor an aggressor and by refusing to call on the aggressor to vacate the fruits of aggression. But still my friends on that side, insensitive to international law, insensitive to the claims of international morality, go about singing the praise of the Prime Minister and her foreign policy. Much smaller nations did better and compelled Mrs. Gandhi to eat the humble pie.

I would like to thank the President but I know that the Address is not Sir, that of the President. It is really the statement of this incompetent Government and, Sir, I cannot support this incompetent Government.

*SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the Address of the President to the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, ours is a great country ; India with a population of almost seventy crores is beset with many problems which threaten to become more complex as the number of our people increases. At this juncture, we

should not criticise each other, but regrettably friends from the opposition benches have done nothing but criticise the Government. They are welcome to point out the defects, but they choose to obstruct the welfare programmes through destructive criticism. They have alleged that the economy of the country is in a bad shape due to the inefficient functioning of the ruling party. But, the boot, Sir, is on the other foot. It is they who had jeopardised the economy of the country when they were in power for almost thirty months. Congress had always given top priority to the welfare programmes for the good of the people which benefited the people without any distinction of caste and creed. It is a matter of regret that the Janata Party failed to implement the programmes when it was in power. Enough attention was not paid by them to the implementation of the economic programmes. Ineffective administration during the Janata regime has led to misery for the people. They left the economy of the country in a shambles.

Congress brought freedom to the country ; it struggled for years to implement many programmes for the welfare of the Indian people, whereas the Janata lagged behind in their zeal for the people. That is why the people removed them from power. The House is aware of the fact that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has always given the topmost priority to the upliftment of the downtrodden people. The 20-point economic programme introduced by her during the Emergency benefited the millions of our land and hundreds of thousands were rehabilitated. I am sorry that corruption increased during the regime of the Janata party. It will take some time to root it out. We have promised to help the downtrodden under the leadership of Shrimati Gandhi. We will surely fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the people.

I will appeal to my friends of the opposition to cooperate with the Government to make good the promises of betterment of their lot which we made to the people. It is our first and foremost task to remove poverty from amongst us. Slogans have been raised by the members of the parties opposite to oppose what the Government is doing. But that is nothing new ! And I do not believe in what they say. They should feel ashamed of their misdeeds. Had they worked for the good of the people when they were in power, their Government would not have collapsed.

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri A. C. Das]

The friends from the opposition parties when they were the Janata Party did not tire of proclaiming that they had restored democracy, the rule of law and the dignity of the Constitution. I must say, however, that the restoration of fundamental rights alone would not solve the problems that our people face today. We must better the economic condition of the people.

While the Janata claimed to be the saviours of democracy and champions of the poor and the downtrodden, it only helped the rich, the blackmarketeers, the hoarders and the profiteers who accumulated huge amounts of black money during the Janata rule by adopting unfair means. The Communist friends may think differently, but the poor were the oppressed during the Janata rule. They are today shedding crocodile tears for the poor, but the people know them for what they are. They could have given some good advice to their Government to help the people which they did not. They should cooperate with the Government to help to solve the problems which the country faces. They should not oppose the Government merely for the sake of opposition.

The country is proud of Shrimati Gandhi who is implementing schemes for the upliftment of the Harijans. It does not mean, however, that an expenditure of Rs. 500 crores in five years would solve all their problems. A special component plan has been introduced and it would be implemented in all parts of the country. It is high time to ensure a full-scale implementation of the schemes. A sum of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for this component plan during the year 1980-81 whereas only 75 crores has been disbursed so far. I appeal to the Government to spend the rest of the amount fruitfully and at the earliest possible time to ensure that the Harijans are benefited under the scheme.

A word about land reforms. It is a progressive step but the Government should ensure that they are properly implemented. Proper guidelines should be issued to the States and their Governors and Chief Minister to ensure their implementation. I say this because some of the States are not implementing them as they should. There must be some arrangement to oversee the implementation at the State level.

Whereas the Congress is eager to implement programmes for the welfare of the people, it has always faced opposition from the vested interests to their progressive programmes like bank nationalisation, the

abolition of the zamindari system and others. But in spite of that opposition the Government succeeded in its intentions to bring in progressive measures.

I should like to touch upon the need for providing employment opportunities for the people. I would like to suggest that an economic rehabilitation programme should be introduced. All programmes for creating more job opportunities are being run by the bureaucrats in an apathetic manner and the Youth is unable to benefit from them. There is corruption in the implementation of the programme which should be checked and the rural poor must be helped.

We find that some families get all the jobs whereas others are not so fortunate; Government should see to it that only one member from a family gets job so that job opportunities are evenly distributed. The same is the condition in the matter of houses; those who have more than one house should be divested of additional accommodation and it should be taken over by the Government for distribution among houseless.

The retirement age of the Government employees should be reduced from the present 58 years to 45. On retirement they can invest their retirement benefits in agriculture or some other vocation. This arrangement would provide more jobs to the millions looking for work.

There is severe scarcity of petroleum products in the country. The Government are spending huge amounts for procurement of these products from abroad and also for oil exploration in our own country. Crores of rupees worth of petrol and diesel is consumed by Government vehicles. The number of such vehicles should be reduced to bring down the fuel bill and the officers should be advised to use public transport instead of Government cars. If vehicles are to be given to the Government officers they may be provided with motor cycles or scooters. That would lead to a lot of saving. The money so saved could be utilised for better purposes.

Time being short, I shall only mention in passing the need for augmenting the production of electricity whether hydel or thermal. There must be a proper and effective use of our water resources.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for the time that you have given me.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अभिभावण सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया

है और जिस के बारे में गाड़गिल सहब ने धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है और शर्मजी^{ने} समर्थन किया है उसका मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ ।

हम बहुत ही संकट की घड़ी में से गुजर रहे हैं । लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के अधिभाषण में जो पैरा नं० 40 है उस में कहा गया है — “देश आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्र में कठिनतम दौर को पार कर चुका है” — उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ । अभी हम कठिनतम दौर से गुजर रहे हैं । इससे निकलने के लिए हमें बहुत से प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है । बहुत से क्षेत्रों में हमें बहुत कुछ कार्य करना है और बहुत सी विषम परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला करके हमें राष्ट्र को प्रगति के शिखर पर पहुँचाना है ।

अवश्य ही कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ि हुई है और 1979-80 के मुकाबले में हुई है । परन्तु 1977-78 के मुकाबले में यह बढ़ि कहाँ तक हुई है इस के पूरे आंकड़े अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं । किन्तु हमें विश्वास है कि हम 1977-78 से भी अधिक एथ्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन कर सकेंगे ।

आद्योगिक उत्पादन में भी हम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं । विद्युत और कोयले की दृष्टि से भी हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । परन्तु मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जिस राजस्थान प्रान्त से आता हूँ वहां पिछले दो वर्षों से सूखा है और राजस्थान प्रान्त के जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ वहां पिछले तीन वर्षों से और उसके कुछ स्थानों पर जो पिछले चार वर्षों से सूखा है । हमारा राजस्थान प्रांत कृषि उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बहुत ही पिछड़ गया है । हमारे प्रदेश की इस समय जां स्थिति है वह अच्छी नहीं है ।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में यद्यपि राष्ट्रपति के अनिभाषण में यह स्पष्ट

कहा गया है कि हम ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में सफलता प्राप्त की है परन्तु मैं अपने प्रान्त के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । कि वहां सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की स्थिति बहुत ही विषम है और एक तरह से वहां यह दूट गयी है । इस प्रणाली के माध्यम से हमें जो गैंग मिल रहा है वह इस प्रकार मिल रहा है । आप देखिए भेरे जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों से सूखा है लेकिन उन क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति गैंग एक किलो मिलता है जब कि हम बराबर डिस्ट्रिब्युशन करें । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गैंग एक किलो प्रति व्यक्ति से अधिक नहीं मिलता है जबकि नगरों में आप तीन किलो प्रति व्यक्ति गैंग दे रहे हैं । चावल की भी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है । अच्छी बालिटी का चावल तो मिलता ही नहीं और जो न्यूनतम बालिटी का चावल इस वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से दिया जाता है उसके भाव और मार्केट में जो उस चावल के भाव हैं वे समान हैं । फिर चावल कौन खरीदेगा ? यह स्थिति है । गैंग का पूरा स्टाक मिलता नहीं है और अगर मिलता है तो प्रति व्यक्ति एक किलो मिलता है और चावल के भाव मार्केट रेट के समान हैं जिस से कोई चावल खरीदता नहीं है । गैंग के भाव 250 रुपये लिवन्टल की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं । इस तरह से हमें बड़े ही संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम जिस विषम परिस्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं उससे हमें निकालें । भेरे क्षेत्र में फेमिन दै । जहां मजदूर काम करते हैं । उन अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में तो कम से कम दया करें । वे लोग वहां पर कार्य करते हैं, मजदूरी करते हैं, लेकिन उन को सस्ता अनाज उपलब्ध नहीं होता है । यह

[श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन]

विषम परिस्थिति है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां अकाल प्रस्त थें तब थेंवों में शीप-ग्रेन-शाप्स, पब्लिक-डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम एकिंव करें ताकि गरीब आदमी को लाभ मिल सके। गरीब आदमी की परवेजिंग पावर समाप्त हो चुकी है और इन परिस्थितियों में वे महंगा अनाज नहीं खरीद सकते। इन परिस्थितियों में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जो सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, वह अपर्याप्त है। राजस्थान सरकार इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि वह स्वयं इन परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला कर सके। जब यह प्रश्न प्राप्ता है तब यही बात कह दी जाती है कि जो नामसं दूसरी स्टैट्स के लिए तय किए गए हैं, राजस्थान प्राप्त के लिए भी उन्हीं के अनुसार काम किया जाएगा। इस विषम परिस्थिति में अनुरोध है कि जब वहां पर 2-3 साल से भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो चुकी है तब इस गंभीर परिस्थिति को गंभीरतम रूप से लेना चाहिए और केन्द्र सरकार को विशेष रूप से गदद देनी चाहिए, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है।

हमारे यहां विजली को क्या स्थिति है इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विजली के बारे में हम पूरी तरह से दूसरे प्राच्यों पर निर्भर हैं। हमारा एटामिक एंटोंट बार-बार खराब हो जाता है और हमारे वैज्ञानिक एक-डेढ़ महीने में भी उसको ठीक नहीं कर पाते। कभी प्रथम इकाई खराब हो जाती है। कभी द्वितीय इकाई खराब हो जाती है। कभी भी यही स्थिति है। हमें प्रतिदिन 160 लाख यूनिट विजली मिलनी ही चाहिए, उसके बदले में 80 लाख से लेकर 100 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन विजली मिल

रही है। यह स्थिति है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस विषम परिस्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस और ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

डजट डबलपर्मेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत पहले यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि यह सारी सेंट्रली स्पोसड़ स्कीम थी। सारी राशि इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार देती थी, लेकिन अब यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि 50 प्रतिशत राशि राज्य सरकार देगी और 50 प्रतिशत राशि केन्द्र द्वारा दी जाएगी। राजस्थान सरकार 50 प्रतिशत देने की स्थिति में नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस पूरी राशि को केन्द्र सरकार ही व्यव न करे।

फारेस्ट के बारे में यह स्थिति है कि कैमिन में जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं। वहां पर गरीब आदमियों के पास दरखत काटने के अलावा रोजी का और कोई जरिया नहीं है। वे दरखतों को गिरा रहे हैं, दरखतों को समाप्त कर रहे हैं। यह स्थिति है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप डजट डबलपर्मेंट प्रोग्राम के तहत रेगिस्ट्रेशनी थेव की उन्नति करता चाहते हैं, अकाल का हल ढूँढ़ना चाहते हैं तो फारेस्ट-ग्रोथ के लिए अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सभापति महादेव, राजस्थान कैनाल का कार्य भी जिस गति से होना चाहिए उस गति से नहीं चल रहा है। कभी कोयला नहीं मिलता, कभी सीमेंट नहीं मिलता। इस प्रकार यह रुका हुआ है। राजस्थान कैनाल का कार्य जो 15 वर्ष पहले समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए था वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहां पीने के पानी तक की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि बाढ़मेर

जिले में अगर सिचाई के लिए पानी न भी मिले तो कम से कम पीने के लिए पानी तो मिलना चाहिए। हमारे यहां जौ ट्यूब वैल बन रहे हैं उनमें 10, 15 साल बाद पानी नहीं निकलेगा और फिर यह आवश्यकता पड़ेगी कि कैसे इस एसिया को सरसञ्ज किया जाय। इसलिए आपको पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था अवश्य करनी चाहिए। प्राप्तको लिफ्ट कैनल की योजना बनानी चाहिए जिससे कम से कम पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर सके। साथ ही जंगलों के संरक्षण और उनको बढ़ाने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो अच्छा रहेगा।

जब तक परिवार नियोजन को अच्छी तरह क्रियान्वित नहीं करेंगे तब तक छोटी योजना में हमने निश्चय किया है कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले 50 प्रतिशत लोगों की संख्या घटाकर 30 प्रतिशत तक ला सकेंगे, यह हमारा स्वप्न पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। हम कितना भी प्रयास करें अगर फैमिली प्लानिंग के काम को सक्रिय रूप से नहीं चलायेंगे तो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाली 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या बढ़कर 60 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। यह ठीक है कि इस कार्यक्रम में इमरजेंसी के समय कुछ गलतियां हुई हैं, फिर भी यह कार्यक्रम अच्छा है और सभी पाठियां इसको मान रही हैं। इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम को लाकत के साथ पूरा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। दूरवीन नसबन्दी कार्यक्रम के लिए हमारे बाड़ों जिले के लोगों का बड़ा अच्छा रेस्पांस है और महिलायें बड़ी खुशी से आपरेशन करने के लिए आती हैं, लेकिन उनका आपरेशन नहीं होता, कामयाब नहीं होता। अतः इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए कि आपरेशन में सफलता मिलती है या नहीं। मरम्मफुल आपरेशन के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए और इस कार्यक्रम को गति देनी

चाहिए। जनता का इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अच्छा रेस्पांस है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को बहुत ही मेहनत करनी है और कोशिश करनी है। हमको कामप्लास्ट नहीं होना है। अगर हम मेहनत करेंगे और तमाम राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर अपोजीशन का भी सहयोग लेंगे और इस प्रकार सब मिल कर काम करेंगे तो निश्चय ही हम राष्ट्र की उन्नति कर सकेंगे।

श्री ए. नीलालोहितः इसन नाड़ा (विवेन्द्रम) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण के लिए जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। इसलिए कि राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण इस सदन की कृतशता पाने योग्य नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन की वास्तविकताओं से पालन करने की कोशिश मात्र ही है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के द्वितीय पैराग्राफ में कहा गया है :

“तेरह महीने पूर्व सरकार ने सभा सभाली। तब से वह तीन बयों की निवियता के कारण विगड़ी हुई देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मुधारने के लिए तेजी और मजबूती से आगे बढ़ रही है।” लेकिन बात यह है कि पिछले 3 बयों से जो सरकार चल रही है थी, उस सरकार का भी साविधानिक नेतृत्व वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति ही कर रहे थे, इसलिए उस सरकार की निन्दा वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति द्वारा करके वास्तव में वर्तमान सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति की निन्दा ही की है। इसलिए राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का द्वितीय पैराग्राफ हमारी प्रजातंत्र की परम्परा के विलक्षण लायक नहीं।

[त्रिं ए० नेतृत्वालोहितादसन नाडार]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पैराग्राफ से बत्तमान सरकार, जनता पार्टी ने जो किया, वह ही कर रही है। सन् 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आई तब उस पार्टी के कुछ लोग कहने लगे कि भारत में जो समस्यायें हैं, उसका कारण 30 वर्षों का कांग्रेसी शासन ही है। केवल कांग्रेसी शासन के दोषों पर आरोप लगाते-लगाते जनता पार्टी के लोगों को अपना कुछ करने का मौका ही नहीं मिला।

पिछले वर्ष 1980 में कांग्रेस (आई) सत्ता में आई और सभी दोषों के लिए जनता लोकदल शासन को उत्तरदायी बताने लगी। एक वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी पिछली सरकार पर सारे दोष लगा कर वह अपने आप को बचाना चाहती है, इस से कोई काम होता नहीं है।

हम जानते हैं कि पिछले लोक सभा चुनाव में श्रीमती गांधी की पार्टी कांग्रेस (आई) का यही नारा था कि जो पार्टी शासन कर सकती है, उस को बोट दो। लेकिन एक वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी श्रीमती गांधी आज तक अपने मंत्रि मण्डल को बना नहीं पाई है। वह अपने से प्रतिष्ठावान लोगों को पा नहीं सकती है।

छठे पैराग्राफ में कहा गया है कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बाहरी मुद्रास्फीति दबावों से पृथक रखना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन आज की परिस्थिति में जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, वह भी करने में यह सरकार कोई कदम नहीं उठाती है।

हमारे, कोपला, गेहूं, चावल, चीनी आदि को पहुँचाने के लिए साधनों को ठीक करने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाता, इसनिए मूल्यों का दाम दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जाता है। उद्योगों के लिए विजली के बिलरम में भी कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। औद्योगिक

सम्बन्धों में भी कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। उदाहरणार्थ बंगलौर के सार्वजनिक उद्योगों के मजदूरों के आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में सब जानते हैं। यह कोई नई मार्ग के लिए आन्दोलन नहीं करते हैं।

1977-78 में जो सार्वजनिक समझौता हुआ था, उस समझौते को लागू करने के लिए ही बंगलौर में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी आन्दोलन करते हैं। उस आन्दोलन को हल करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने के बदले यह सरकार अपने मंत्रि-मण्डल के श्री सौ. एम. स्टीफन जैसे मंत्रियों को, जो अपने मंत्रालय को ही अच्छी तरह नहीं संभाल सकते हैं, वहां आन्दोलन बन्द करने के लिए भेजती है। वहां जाकर वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को धमकी देते हैं। यही मजदूर विरोधी नीति इस सरकार की है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह ने अपने भाषण में आने वाली पीड़ियों के लिए कहा, लेकिन इस सरकार को आने वाली पीड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ चिन्ता ही नहीं है।

हाल ही में दिल्ली में अपने एक भाषण में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली बिल्कुल दोषपूर्ण है। लेकिन छठी योजना में, जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह रिकार्ड समय में तैयार की गई है, शिक्षा प्रणाली के दोषों के सम्बन्ध में कोई जिक्र ही नहीं है। उन दोषों को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में भी शिक्षा प्रणाली का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। यह आने वाली पीड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की चिन्ता है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि राष्ट्र के भविष्य के बारे में सरकार कोई चिन्ता नहीं है।

छठी योजना की चर्चा 1977 से हो रही थी। उस चर्चा के फलस्वरूप जो निर्णय किये गये थे, उन्हीं के आधार पर सरकार ने छठी योजना को तैयार

किया है। लेकिन इस योजना में ऐसी कोई आधिक नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है, जिससे हम क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर कर सकते हैं। क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर या कम करना तो दूर, केरल जैसे राज्यों के साथ सीतेली मां का सा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। हाल ही में केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-मंडल सचिवालय के पर्सोनेल डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से एक निर्देश भेजा गया था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा जैसे राज्यों से केन्द्रीय सरकारी नौकरी के लिए जो अस्थायी आते हैं, उनकी जांच सैटल इनटेलिजेंस ब्यूरों द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। इस सरकार के सीतेली मां जैसे व्यवहार का यह एक उदाहरण है। मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-मंडल सचिवालय के पर्सोनेल डिपार्टमेंट की ओर जो निर्देश भेजा गया है, उसको बापस लेना चाहिए।

यह सरकार आपने दल के हित के लिए अपने प्रबाह-माध्यमों का दुरुपयोग करती है। यू.एन.आई.पी.टो.आई.टॉलीविजन और आकाशवाणी पर अधोषित सेन्सरशिप लागू है। केरल के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री इ० के० नयनार, को अपने मंत्रि-मंडल की स्थापना का एक वर्ष बीत जाने पर आकाशवाणी के त्रिवेंद्रम स्टेशन पर भाषण करने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया। हमारा अखिल-भारतीय लोकतात्त्विक समाज-बादी सम्मेलन बन्वर्इ में हुआ था। टेलिविजन और आकाशवाणी ने उसको पूरी तरह से छोड़ दिया।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी : और आज आपका भाषण भी नहीं आयेगा।

18 hrs.

श्री ए० नीलालोहियादसन नाडार : सरकार ने कोयला, बिजली आदि के क्षेत्र में कोई काम नहीं किया है।

आज भी कोयले के उच्चीय की जो काम तां है उसे बहुत कम उत्पादन

उसका होता है जिस का कारण है कि 40 प्रतिशत भी विजली उत्त को नहीं पिल पाती। हमारे कई हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्टस यहाँ क्लीअरेंस के लिए पड़े हैं। उदाहरणार्थ में बताना चाहता हूँ, हमारे केरल के ही साइरेंट बैलैं प्रैजैक्ट द्यूनकुटटो लोअर रेइयार कुरियार कुट्टिकरप्पारा, कुट्टियाटी आकोन्टेन, पन्तियार-पुन्नप्पुजा, मननसोटि और कल्लडा प्रोजेक्टस एक साथ से भी अधिक समय से केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति की प्रतीक्षा में पड़े हैं। इन का क्लीअरेंस यह सरकार नहीं देती। यही इस सरकार की नीति है। कोयला बिजली और स्टील का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश न करने से कैसे मुख्य बृद्धि का सामना किया जा सकता है?

भारत की मानव शक्ति के ग्राधार पर यहाँ के युवकों को इकठ्ठा कर के ऐसी कोई रण-नीति अपनायी जा सकती थी जिस से बैकारी गरीबों और भूख मिट जाय लेकिन उस के लिए छढ़ी योजना में कोई सक्रिय कार्यक्रम दिखाई नहीं देता। यह ऐसी सरकार चल रही है जिस का अविष्य के बारे में कोई दृष्टिकोण ही नहीं है। सब कठिन ममस्याएँ ही दिखाई दे रही हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार इस सरकार का एक अंग बन गया है। यह भ्रष्टाचार प्रधान मंत्री के निवास-स्थान, 1, सफदरगंज रोड, नई दिल्ली से शुरू होता है और मंत्रियों के दरवाजे से होता हुआ चपरासी तक चला जाता है ऐसी भ्रष्टाचारी सरकार के लिए जो अभिभावण हुआ है उस पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.02

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February, 23 1981/Phalgun 6, 1902 (Saka).